

# Archæologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. XV, NO. LVIII.

---

APRIL 1898.

---

## FLINTSHIRE GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

BY ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE, ESQ., F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 196, vol. xiv.)

---

### XXVIII.—RHUDDLAN (continued).

IN reference to the words "*Rhâd* or *Rhyl*", given in brackets in the copy of St. George's certificate and pedigree given in my article "XVI—Rhuddlan", Mr. Hughes of Kinmel has written to me:—

"These two words have not the same meaning, and they refer to two different places. *Rhâd* or *Rhyd* signifies a ford, and, wherever that name is found, there will be found a ford or traces of one. '*Rhyl*', the name of the Flintshire watering-place, is in old documents called '*yr Hall*', though what was thereby meant I cannot say. The Ford at *Rhyl*, on the contrary, is called '*y Foryd*', that is, the Sea ford (*mor*=sea, *Rhyd*=ford). In Randle Holme's '*Pedigree of Evans of Rhydorddwy*', which you give, the same mistake appears, thus: '*lollyn of Rud* or *hull*'. In all old documents that I have met with referring to that district, the ford across the mouth of the river Clwyd is invariably described as '*y Foryd*', that is, *y*=the, *môr*=sea, *rhyd*=ford: contracted for the sake of euphony into *y Foryd*; and the district upon which the modern town of *Rhyl* stands is usually described as '*Tywyn yr hùll*'. *Tywyn* means the strand, and I am informed by an eminent Welsh scholar that *hùll* is the same word as *Hêl*, which means the brine. Then it is used for sea-water overflowing; and again for the low meadow which is overflowed at times

by the sea. The last would exactly describe the condition of that district before the sea was banked out in the year 1790, or thereabouts.

"In suggesting that a mistake has been made, I refer to the original document and not to your extracts from it, which I am quite sure are literally exact."

Both St. George and Randle Holme must have intended to refer to the township of Rhyd, in the hundred of Rhûddlan, as the home of Iollyn ap David. The place is mentioned in Adams's *Index Villaris*, as having one gentleman's seat, in 1680. The longitude is there given as 53' 24" and the latitude as 3' 20" W.

Margaret, daughter of John Wynne Edwards of Coppaleni and Moldsdale, and widow of Ralph Hughes of Llewellyd, in the parish of Dyserth, Esquire, had a jointure in lands at Rhyd, as appears from the will of her eldest son, Eubule Hughes of Llewellyd, Esquire, dated May 27th, 1664, in the following words:—

"And for the reversion of my mother her ioynture in the townshipp of Rhyd. I desire it may be disposed of by my brother John, That is to saie The yearlie p'fits of it for five yeares after my mother's decease for the increase of my father's younger childrens porc'ons which I desire may be such as by will my father hath directed and not otherwise."

The testator died October 16th, 1667, aged forty-three, and his will was proved at St. Asaph, January 22nd following, by the widow Judith, her sureties being John Edwards of Tre'rcastell, in the parish of Dyserth, and Henry Floyd of Rhydorddwy. Judith was daughter of John Thelwall of Bathavarn, in Denbighshire.

A few months before Judith Hughes proved her husband's will, the following letter was written by her kinsman, Robert Thelwall of Hendrevagillt, to Edward, Viscount Conway, and Viscount of Killultagh, in the Kingdom of Ireland (afterwards Earl of Conway), Lieutenant-General of Horse in Ireland, who died August 11th, 1683:—

"My most Honourd Lord,—I recieved your letter dated the 15th Instant yesterday att Northopp, where I alsoe att the same time recieved one from Sir George Rawden; I suppose he hath written to your lordshipp more fully; I vnderstand by him that the Cattell cannot be here yett this tenn dayes, soe that I am come to my sisters to stay two or three dayes, and then resolved to take my quarters againe att Mostin till they come safe thither.

"I wonder where Mr. Millward hath beene, whether att the Isle of Man or att Hollyhead. From the latter your lordshipp or I might haue heard from him; it seems he came to Dublin but ten dayes before Sir George dated his letter to me of the 10th instant and not gon northward that day, by reason of Hiring of three shippes wiche are to goe and take vp the Cattell at Carlingford: as soone as they land in theese parts Your lordship shall haue speedy notice thereof, that you may send to meete them att the place your lordship appointed.

"I liue att present in a Countrey where I know nothing of newes. Therefore I am most exceedingly obliged to returne my humble Thanks to your lordshipp, for the Irish newes you Communicated to me, and for Sir Charles Lees letter well furnished with English newes and forraigne.

"I hope when your fine horses goe ouer, you will haue better luck att Lambregg; and that by your lordships favour, Capt. Wilkinson may be secured in his command, otherwise wee shall loose a verry honest gentleman a good horseman a good huntsman, and as stout as any that may endeavour to displace him.

"I shall obserue Mr. Waites better, as I goe into Ireland, as that he may haue a cleare account of his monies, and serve him in his demands from my leif tenant as far as I can; I have noe more paper nor noe newes out of this barren Country worth your lordships knowledge. I craue your pardon for all things I am wanting in: I hope I shall never want your favour to accept me as I am

"Your lordships humble and  
faithfull Servant

"ROBERT THELWALL.

"Hendreviggelth the 18th of May '67.

"for the Right Honourable The Lord Viscount Conway att Ragley in Warwickshire.

"Leaue this with the postmaster of Coventry, post paid."  
[*Irish State Papers; Public Record Office; 1667.*]

XXIX.—FINES AND RECOVERIES, *TEMP.*  
ELIZABETH.

THE following is a Calendar of all the Fines levied and Recoveries suffered at the Great Sessions for the county of Flint, in the Palatinate of Chester and Flint, during the first nine years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is compiled from the Docket Book in the Public Record Office, and the entries here given under date of April 24th, 1 Elizabeth, are the earliest in such book.

I must first give a *verbatim* copy of the heading of the first page in the Flintshire section of the earliest Chester and Flint Docket Book :—

"fflint. SS. Calendar' fin' levat' ad [*Flint*,] Com' fflint, Coram Joh'e Throckmorton Justic' d'ne Regin' ad magn' Session' ten't' ib'm die Lune v'd'l't xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die April' a'o regni d'ne Elizabeth dei gra' Angl' ffranc' & Hibernie regine fidei defens' &c., primo."

At the head of each section in this list, however, I have only given the date and place of the opening of each of the Great Sessions. The following abbreviations are used in my list :—

- C = Called to warranty.  
D = Deforciant or deforciant's.  
P = Plaintiff or plaintiffs.  
V = Petitioner or petitioners against, etc.

Where the dockets have been difficult to understand, the entries have been revised with the original *Pedes Finium*.

FLINT, 24 April, 1 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Rees ap Maddock ap Edward and Griffith ap John ap Edward ap Ithell, P., and Lewis ap Ievan ap Edward and Gwen-hwyvar his wife, D. Axtyn and Pictyn.
2. Henry ap Ievan Lewis, P., and Ranulf Billington and Joane his wife, D. Souhton.

3. John ap Edward Bennett and Thomas Griffith, P., and Rees ap John ap Bennett and Katherine his wife, D.  
Hendregaerwys, Caerwys, Treveraeth and Ysceifiog.
4. Brian Fowler, esquire, P., and Richard ap Thomas ap Richard ap Edward ap Owen, D.  
Bangor.
5. John Salusbury, P., and Rowling Billinge, D. Bachegraig.
6. John ap Thomas ap Griffith, P., and Roger ap Griffith ap Edward ap Morgan, D.  
Caervallough.
7. Edward Lloyd ap Jasper, P., and Janet verch John ap Jenkyn, widow, D.  
Halghton.

*Recoveries.* Nil.

HAWARDEN, 19 March, 2 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Rees Wynn ap Howell ap John, P., and William Vaughan, gentleman, D.  
Trefraeth, Ysceifiog and Caerwys.
2. Henry ap Thomas ap Harry, esquire, and William Dymock, gentleman, P., and William Hanmer, junior, and Margaret his wife, D.  
Bronington, Penley, Overton Forren and Worthenbury.
3. Peter ap Gregor ap Gruffith and Ievan ap Thomas ap David, P., and John ap Griffith ap John, D.  
Gwerngleveryd.
4. Thomas Browne, P., and Richard Gerrard, gentleman, and Margery his wife, D.  
Little Mancott, Great Mancott, Moore and Hawarden.
5. Roger Dee, P., and John Puleston and Jane his wife.  
Worthenbury.
6. John Wynn ap Robert and Rees ap John ap Bennett, P., and Alan ap Ithell, Ellen his wife, and Rees ap Alan, D.  
Rhylofnyd (*Newmarket*) and Huriathick.
7. Ranulph Dodd, John Brereton, gentleman, John Dodd and William Dodd, P., and John Strete, Jane his wife, and William Strete, D.  
Hawarden.
8. Ralph Broughton, esquire, P., and John Manley and Thomasine his wife, D.  
Dytton, Dyffaith and Sutton.
9. John Wynn ap Robert and Rees John ap Bennett, P., and David ap Bennett ap David, John Davies and Elizabeth his wife, D.  
Tre'r Abbot, Pictyn, Axtyn, Huriathick, Bagillt and Gronant.

*Recoveries.*

1. Thomas Browne, V., Richard Gerrard, senior, gentleman.  
Little Mancott.  
Robert ap Edward, C.

HAWARDEN, 9 December, 3 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Henry Barker and Ievan ap Richard, P., and Rowling Billinge, Margaret his wife and Ellen Billinge, widow, D.  
Bacheagraig.
2. John Payne, P., and Rowling Billinge, Margaret his wife, Ellen Billinge, widow, and John Salusbury, son of Thomas Salusbury, deceased, D.  
Bacheagraig and Bodfari.
3. George Ravenscroft, P., and Alice Harvey, D.  
Shotton and Ewloe.
4. Peter ap Gregory and Owen ap Thomas ap Geoffrey, P., and John ap Rees ap Howell and Robert Wynn ap John ap Rees, D.  
Cyrchynan and Talâr.
5. Sir Thomas Legh, knight, and John Hare, P., and Sir Rowland Hill, knight, D.  
Droitwich.
6. Hugh ap Day Cof (*Goch*), clerk, P., and Ellis ap John Morgan, D.  
Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.
7. Hugh ap Day Cof (*Goch*), clerk, and John ap William ap John, P., and Ievan ap Ithell ap Rees and Richard ap Griffith ap Eignion, D.  
Trevraeth and Hendregaerwys.
8. Hugh ap Day Cof (*Goch*), clerk, P., and Ievan ap Day (*Dio*) Owe<sup>1</sup> and David ap William ap Ievan, D.  
Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.

*Recoveries.* Nil.

FLINT, 2 June, 3 Elizabeth.

*Fines.* Nil.

*Recoveries.* Nil.

HAWARDEN, 20 October, 3 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. George Raynscrofte and Dorothy his wife, Thomas Raynscrofte, son and heir of the said George, P., and John Griffith, D.  
Broadlane and Rake.

<sup>1</sup> The Feet of Fines are unfortunately missing, and I cannot, therefore, explain this name.

2. William ap Richard, esquire, and Simon Thelwall, gentleman, P., and Foulk Lloyd, *alias* Rosendale, esquire, and Mary his wife, D. Rhuddlan.
3. Richard Wynn ap Howell ap Griffith and John Lloyd ap Piers, P., and Richard ap John ap Rees, D. Rhuddlan.
4. Gruffith ap Rees ap Gruffith, P., and Thomas ap Gregor ap Jenkyn, D. Gwernglevryd.

*Recoveries.* Nil.

FLINT, 3 August, 4 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Thomas ap Edward ap Kenrick and Margaret his wife, D. Rhylofnud.
2. Hugh ap Howell Kenrick ap Richard Ievan ap John Gruffith and Richard ap Edward ap Gruffith ap Richard, P., and Richard Wynn ap Rees ap Ievan, D. Leeswood.
3. Richard Eyton, P., and Maud Eyton, D. Overton Forren, Knowlton and Erbistock.
4. John Howell,<sup>1</sup> clerk, and William Jannion, P., and John Colley, D. Over Fulwych, Maesgraes and Isycoed.
5. John Gruffith, esquire, P., and Rees ap Ellis ap Howell, D. Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.
6. Richard Gravenor, esquire, and John Gravenor, gentleman, P., and Sir John Salusbury of Lleweni, co. Denbigh, Knight, and John Salusbury, son and heir apparent of the said Sir John Salusbury, D. Counsylt, *alias* Coleshill, and Bodfari.
7. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Knight, and John Hanmer, P., and Richard Eyton, D. Overton Maddock.
8. John Gruffith, esquire, P., and John ap Wynn ap Ievan ap Rees, D. Hendregaerwys and Gellyloveday.
9. Ellis Evans, P., and Henry Conway, gentleman, and Edward Conway, son of the said Henry Conway, D. Northop, Soughton, Kelsterton, and Lleprock-vawr.
10. James ap John ap Madoc ap Yollyn, P., and Philip Myddleton and Katherine his wife, D. Bangor.
11. Ellis Evans, P., and Ievan ap Llewelyn ap David, Gwenhwyvar his wife, John ap Ievan ap Llewelyn ap David, son of the said Ievan, D. Nerquis.

<sup>1</sup> Query, "Holt"; see under *Recoveries*.

12. Thomas Jannion and William Colley, P., and William Jannion, D.  
Over Fulwych and Isycoed.
13. Ellis Evans, P., and Sir Lawrence Smyth, Knight, D.  
Kelsterton and Lleprock vawr.

*Recoveries.*

1. Richard Eyton V. Maud Eyton.  
Overton Forren, Knowlton, and Erbistock.  
Robert ap Edward, C.
2. John Holt,<sup>1</sup> clerk, and William Jannion V. John Colley.  
Over Fulwych, Maesgraes and Isycoed.
1. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Knight, Humphrey Hanmer, esquire,  
Edward Dymock, esquire, Henry ap Harry, esquire, V.  
William Hanmer, esquire.  
Fenns, Bronington, Isycoed, Erdington, Hanmer,  
Tybroughton, Halghton, Bangor, Halkyn, Gellylove-  
day, Llysycoed, Maeneva, Huriathick, Uwch glan,  
Mertyn, Holywell, Buckley, Brynford, Coed y gra,  
Kelstyn, Weppra, Golstyn and Northop.
4. William ap John ap Gruffith ap Llewelyn ap David ap Rees,  
V. David ap Edward ap Gruffith.  
Weppra, Caerwys, Hendregaerwys and Bodfari.
5. Thomas Jannion and William Colley V. William Jannion.  
Over Fulwych and Isycoed.

FLINT, 3 May, 5 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. John Younge, John Wynn ap David ap Maddock, Thomas Leigh and Ranulph Woodde, P., and Richard Eyton, Junior, D.  
Overton Forren and Erbistock.
2. John Gruffith, esquire, P., and George Massye and Maud his wife, D.  
Hendregaerwys, Caerwys and Coygen.
3. Henry Pennant and Oliver Jones, P., and William Mostyn, esquire, D.  
Mostyn, Tredenowen, Cilcen, Bagillt, Tre'r abbot, Nannerch, Whitford Erne, Trellan, Mertyn, Bighton, Kelstan, Brynford, Tredenys, Vaenol, Bodelwyddan, Dunus, Trellewelyn, Tre'rcastell, Gronant and Brynhedydd.
4. Ievan ap Ithell and Hugh ap Thomas Moyndeg, P., and David Lloyd ap Edward ap Rees, D.  
Nerquis, Coedllay, Bryncoed, Herseth Mold and Pentrehobyn.

<sup>1</sup> Query, "Howell"; see under *Fines*.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

---

*Yates Lectures in Archæology.*

---

CELTIC ART  
AND ITS  
DEVELOPMENTS.

A course of EIGHT LECTURES on this subject  
will be delivered by

MR. J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.,

YATES LECTURER FOR SESSION 1897-98,

AT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

And will begin on WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1898, at 4 p.m.

*This Lecture is open to the Public without Payment or Ticket.*

---

The Lectures will be continued on the following  
WEDNESDAYS, viz :—

MAY 11th, 18th and 25th.

JUNE 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th at 4 o'clock p.m.

# SYLLABUS.

---

**Lecture I.—Wednesday, May 4th.**

## THE ORIGINS OF PRIMITIVE ART.

---

The importance of a knowledge of the different styles of Decorative Art to the Archæologist and the Ethnologist as being the surest means by which the dates and localities of specimens may be determined.

Three kinds of Art: (1) Pictorial; (2) Decorative; and (3) Symbolical.

The causes which compel the individual to exhibit artistic effort in the first instance.

Art in its earliest stage probably Pictorial.

Development of Decorative and Symbolical Art out of Pictorial representations by repeating, grouping, adapting, and conventionalizing different motives.

---

**Lecture II.—Wednesday, May 11th.**

## THE EVOLUTION OF DECORATIVE ART.

---

Decorative Art of four kinds: (1) Geometrical; (2) Natural; (3) Structural; and (4) Symbolical.

Want of geometrical knowledge of the properties of space the cause of the absence of margin, setting-out lines, and symmetrical arrangement, which is characteristic of the first attempts at Decorative Art.

Advance in Decorative Art the result of increased geometrical knowledge and training of the eye and hand acquired in the manufacture of implements and in the Arts of Construction.

Geometrical patterns produced by the regular arrangement necessary in such mechanical processes as the manufacture of flint daggers, bone harpoon-heads, and above all in the textile industries of basketry, mat making and weaving.

Geometrical patterns resulting from the repetition of realistic or symbolical figures in pairs, groups, or series.

Causes tending to modify decorative designs.

The effect on Art of the introduction of a new religion, the absorption of new racial elements, the isolation of a people, and the contact between the higher and lower civilizations.

The migrations of patterns and trade routes.

---

### **Lecture III.—Wednesday, May 18th.**

#### **PAGAN CELTIC ART IN THE BRONZE AGE.**

**(Before 200 or 300 B.C.)**

---

Invasion of Britain by Goidelic Celts in the Bronze Age.

General nature of the materials available for the Study of the Art of the Bronze Age in Britain—sculptured rocks and stones, pottery, &c.

The Art of the Bronze Age, both Decorative and Symbolical.

The principal Decorative Motives and Symbols.

Typical examples of Bronze Age Decoration on Sculptured Rocks, &c.

The prevalence of the Chevron, the Lozenge, Concentric Circles, Cups and Rings and the Spiral in the Bronze Age.

Comparison between the Spirals of the Bronze Age in Britain, Scandinavia and Mykenæ.

Route by which the Spiral Motive came to Britain.

#### Lecture IV.—Wednesday, May 25th.

### PAGAN CELTIC ART IN THE EARLY IRON AGE.

(200 or 300 B.C. to A.D. 450).

The introduction of the use of Iron into Britain by the Brythonic Celts circa B.C. 300.

General nature of the finds of objects of the Early Iron Age in Britain.

Finds in Caves and River Beds and their significance.

The introduction of Gold Coinage into Britain by Belgic invaders from Gaul.

Geographical Distribution of the Coins and of objects of the Early Iron Age in Britain.

General nature of the materials available for the study of the Decorative Art of the Early Iron Age in Britain.

New Technical Processes introduced in the Early Iron Age.

Characteristic features of the Decorative Art of the Early Iron Age.

The Art not Symbolical.

The Divergent Spiral, the leading motive of the style.

Typical examples of the Metal Work, Pottery and objects of Wood and Bone belonging to the Early Iron Age.

The similarity between the "Late-Celtic" objects found in Britain and those found at La Tène in Switzerland, in the Dept. du Marne in France, and at Hallstatt in Austria.

Mr. Arthur Evans' theories on the subject.

The Flamboyant Designs and Divergent Spirals of the "Late-Celtic" style probably copied from Classical foliage on the Greek Anthemion originally and afterwards modified by the use of the compass.

#### **Lecture V.—Wednesday, June 8th.**

### **CHRISTIAN CELTIC ART IN POST-ROMAN TIMES.**

**(A.D. 450 to 1066).**

Introduction of Christianity into Britain, and its effects on Native Art.

Survival of the Divergent Spiral and the use of Enamel after the conversion of the Celts from Paganism.

New Art motives introduced with Christianity.

General nature of the materials available for the study of Celtic Art of the Christian Period.

Peculiarities of Christian Celtic Art, technical processes employed, and motives characteristic of the style.

The Style of Decoration first developed in the Illuminated MSS. and subsequently applied to Sculptured Stones and Metal Work.

Typical examples of Celtic Art in Illuminated MSS., and on Sculptured Stones and Metal Work.

Local variations in Style of Decoration.

Efflorescence of Early Christian Decorative Art in Britain after the conversion of the Saxons in A.D. 597.

Meeting of Celtic and Scandinavian Art Currents in the Isle of Man and Cumberland.

---

**Lecture VI.—Wednesday, June 15th.**

**ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CELTIC  
INTERLACED WORK.**

---

Interlaced Work not used as an Art motive in Pagan times in Britain.

Its introduction from a foreign source.

Possible origins of Celtic Interlaced Work.

Interlaced Work used in the decoration of Roman Pavements, Burgundian Belt Clasps, and early Lombardo-Byzantine Churches abroad.

Evolution of Celtic Knotwork from Plaitwork.

Typical examples of various kinds of Knotwork illustrating the process of evolution.

Comparison between Celtic and Scandinavian Interlaced Work.

---

**Lecture VII.—Wednesday, June 22nd.**

**KEY-PATTERNS AND SPIRALS IN CELTIC ART.**

---

Key-patterns in Christian Celtic Art possibly suggested by the Step and Swastika Designs of the Pagan Celtic style; by the Greek Fret on Roman Pavements; or by the decoration of ecclesiastical vestments imported into Britain with Christianity.

All Step and Key Patterns derived from Basketry, Mat-work and textiles.

Connection between the Swastica Symbol and certain Key-patterns.

Egyptian origin of Key-patterns.

Key-patterns derived from Spirals by substituting straight lines for curved ones probably due to the transference of Spirals drawn or painted to Textiles.

The Mykenæan Spirals and the Greek Fret copied from Egyptian Ceiling Designs.

Celtic modifications of the Greek Fret by placing the setting-out lines diagonally with regard to the margin.

Use of the Spiral in Christian Celtic Art a survival from Pagan times.

Comparison between the Spiral Decoration of the Pagan Celtic Metal-work and Enamels and that of the Christian Celtic Illuminated MSS.

Typical examples of Key-patterns and Spirals from the MSS., Metalwork and Sculptured Stones.

#### **Lecture VIII.—Wednesday, June 29th.**

### **ZOÖMORPHS, FOLIAGE AND FIGURE SUBJECTS IN CELTIC ART.**

Rarity of Zoömorphs in Celtic Art of the Pagan Period.

The Zoömorphs in Christian Celtic Art not usually suggested by real animals, but probably barbarous copies of Classical, Byzantine, or Lombardic Originals.

The Degradation of the Beast—Motive Pattern when attacked by the Plait—Motive Pattern.

Special Zoömorphs of Scandinavian origin on the Manks Crosses and on the Rune—inscribed stone from St. Paul's Churchyard.

Foliage not used as an art-motive in the earlier Celtic MSS. or Metalwork, and its occurrence on Sculptured Stones confined almost exclusively to the Ancient Kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia.

Classical or Byzantine origin of Scrolls of Foliage occurring in Celtic and Saxon Art.

Extreme barbarity of Figure Drawing in Celtic Art as compared with the beauty of the purely Decorative Designs.

Superiority of the Figure-subjects of the early Sculptured Stones of Scotland to those occurring in other parts of Great Britain.

The Figure-subjects not being treated in such a barbarous manner on the Irish Crosses as in the MSS. an indication that the Art of Sculpture was introduced into Ireland at a late date, after being developed in England, Wales and Scotland.

Cycle of Scriptural subjects occurring in Celtic Art.

Typical examples of Zoömorphs, Foliage and Figure-subjects.

Concluding remarks.

#### FEE FOR THE COURSE, £1 1s.

Tickets may be obtained from

J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., *Secretary*,

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

GOWER STREET, W.C.

*Cheques payable to Mr. Walter Brown.*

5. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Morys ap Rees, Margaret his wife, Agnes verch Harry ap Mredydd and Edward ap Robert ap Ievan, D. Pictyn, Axtyn, and Kelstan.
6. John ap Thomas Gruffith, P., and John ap John ap Eden<sup>1</sup> D. Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.
7. John ap John ap Harry, clerk, and William ap Edward ap Robert, P., and Gruffith ap John ap Harry and Gwyrvill his wife, D. Caerwys, Hendregaerwys and Soughton.
8. John Couper, of the city of Chester, Alderman, P., and William Foxley, of the City of London, leatherseller, D. Flint, Coleshill and Bolles.
9. Peter Mostyn and William Mostyn, P., and Thomas ap Harry ap Edward and Henry Gruffyn, D. Kelstan, Gwespyr, and Pictyn.
10. Henry ap Ievan Lewis and Robert del Wood and Jane his wife, D. Coleshill and Flint.

*Recoveries.*

1. Lewis Gruffith and Thomas Salusbury, V. Robert Gruffith and Alice his wife. Vaenol, Pengwern, Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph, and Rhuddlan.
- The Common Vouchee, C.

FLINT, 26 July, 5 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Sir Hugh Cholmondely, Knight, P., and Robert Sound and Agnes his wife, D. Worthenbury.
2. Ellis Evans, gentleman, P., and Hugh ap Howell ap Ievan and Elizabeth his wife. Northop and Weppra.
3. Ellis Evans, gentleman, P., and Ranulph Byllyngton and Jane his wife, D. Northop.
4. Edward ap John ap Howell, P., and Ellis Evans and Winifred his wife, D. Soughton.
5. John ap Thomas Gruffith, P., and Rees ap Ellis and Margaret Conway, widow, D. Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.
6. Henry ap Harry, esquire, P., and James ap John Gruffith and John Wynn ap James (son and heir of the said James), D. Dymarchion.

<sup>1</sup> Query, Ednyfed.

7. Thomas Sackfilde, esquire, Robert Puleston, esquire, Thomas Bellott, esquire, Bartholomew Carraway and John Jones, P., and John Trevor, esquire, D. Merford and Horsley.
  8. Edward Young and Anne his wife, P., and William Hanmer, junior, and Margaret his wife, D.  
Worthenbury and Penley.
  9. Henry ap Ievan Lewis, gentleman, P., and John Price, D.  
Huriathick, Gwaenyscor and Tre'r abbott.
  10. Henry ap Ievan Lewis, P., and Evan ap Bennett and Maud verch Ievan his wife, D. Soughton.
  11. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Lewis ap Ievan ap Rees, Peter ap Gruffith ap John ap Howell, and Ellis Rhydderch, D.  
Holywell, Kelstan, Vaenol, Pengwern, and Bodelwyddan.
  12. Kenrick ap David, P., and David ap Rees ap Llewelyn, William ap David ap Rees and Elizabeth his wife, D.  
Gwysaneu and Gwernafield.
  13. Henry ap Harry, esquire, P., and John Price, of Tre'r abbott, and William ap John ap Howell, D. Tre'r abbott.
- Recoveries.* Nil.

HAWARDEN, 17 April, 6 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. George Ravenscroft, esquire, P., and Thomas Bunbury, esquire, D.  
Hawarden, Broughton Manor, and Mancott.
2. Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight, William Stopforthe, gentleman, and Alexander Rygby, gentleman, P., and Edward, Earl of Derby, Sir Henry Stanley, knight, Lord Le Strange and Margaret his wife, D.  
The manor of Maylor Saysneck and lands in Overton Maddock, Overton Forren, Knowlton, Erbistock, Bodydyryche, Abunbury, Dutton, Bangor, Worthenbury, Hanmer, Willington, Tybroughton, Isycoed, Bettisfield, Bronington, Halghton and Penley, and the advowson of the church of Bangor.
3. Robert ap David ap Ievan ap David, P., and Thomas ap Morys ap Robert, gentleman, D. Gwespyr.
4. Henry ap Morgan ap David, P., and Ellis ap Harry ap Piers Gruffith and Gwensy verch Ithell ap Edward his wife, D.  
Hendregaerwys.

5. Richard Ievan ap Rice, P., and Peter Mutton, gentleman, D.  
Rhuddlan.
6. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Margaret Salusbury, widow,  
and Agnes Salusbury, D.  
Flint, Coleshill, Bolwrys, Mancoed and Colmaynes.
7. John Conway, esquire, P., and John ap Howell (otherwise  
called John ap Thomas ap Howell), gentleman, D.  
Dymerchion and Kilowen.
8. John ap David (otherwise called John Duckyn), P., and  
John Llewelyn ap Jenkyn ap Howell and Gwenllian his  
wife, D.  
Nerquis.
9. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Thomas Warburton and  
Jonet verch Richard Gravell his wife, D.  
Coleshill, Flint and Bolles.

*Recoveries.* Nil.

FLINT, September 11, 6 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Ellis Evans, P., and Owen Brereton, esquire, and Elizabeth  
his wife, D.  
Northop, Kelsterton, Weppra and Soughton.
2. John ap Rees Gruffith, P., and Thomas ap Morys ap Robert,  
D.  
Quybyr.
3. John Hanmer of Hanmer in the county of Flint, esquire,  
and John Tytteley of Chester, esquire, P., and Bryan  
Fowler, esquire, and Jane his wife, D.  
Bettisfield and Llesdedytch.
4. Edward Gruffith, P., and John Wynn ap Edward, D.  
Penley and Overton Forren.
5. Thomas ap John ap Bellyn, P., and Edward Stanley, esquire,  
D.  
Dolveglu.

*Recoveries.*

1. John Legh, John Norbury, Simon Thelwall and Edward  
Conway, V. William Hope, esquire.  
Broughton, Gronant, Prestatyn, Brynford, Carnhughen,  
Gouldgreave, Whitford, Maeneva, Dymerchion,  
Dyserth, Lower Kynaston, Hope Eastyn, Sherdley,  
Higher Kynaston, Nant, Gwaenyscor, Caervallough,  
Bulkeley, Bistree and Hope Medachied.

2. James Fowler and William Mountford, V. Bryan Fowler, esquire, and Jane his wife. Bettisfield.  
John Hanmer, son and heir of Richard Hanmer, of Whitchurch, in the county of Salop, gentleman, C.

FLINT, 18 February, 7 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Peter ap William, P., and William Prior of Fletchempsted, and Edward Ellis, D. Rhyd and Gronant.
2. Sir John Salusbury, Knight, P., and Robert ap Lewis ap Edward, D. Bodfari and Baychynan.
3. James Fowler and William Mountford, gentleman, P., and Bryan Fowler, esquire, Jane his wife, and John Hanmer (son of Richard Hanmer, of Whitchurch in the county of Salop, gentleman, deceased), D. Bettisfield.
4. John ap Thomas ap Thomas, P., and Hugh ap John ap Edward, D. Cyrchynan.
5. Richard Clough, P., and Rowland<sup>1</sup> Billinge, and Margaret his wife.

The manor of Bachegraig, and lands in Bachegraig and Bodfari.

*Recoveries.*

1. Ranulph Thomas and Richard Lloyd, V. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Knight. Knowlton.  
John Kynaston, son of Katherine verch Edward ap Ieuan ap Howell, C.
2. Henry Pennant and Oliver Jones V. Edward Dymmock. Willington and Isycoed.

FLINT, 3 September, 7 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. Henry Parry, esquire, P., and Edward Stanley, esquire, D. Coleshill.
2. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Thomas ap Rees ap Edward ap Dio, D. Rhylofnyd.
3. Sir John Salusbury, Knight, P., and Thomas ap Gruffith ap Ithell and Margaret his wife, and John ap Thomas ap Gruffith. Bodfari.
4. John Powell, clerk, P., and John ap Gruffith ap John and Gwervill his wife, D. Brynpolin and Gwernglewryd.

<sup>1</sup> Query, Rowling.

5. Robert ap Rees ap Edward ap Roger, P., and Rees ap Edward ap Roger, D. Bodfari.
6. Anthony Gravenor, gentleman, P., and Nicholas Gravenor and Alice his wife. Kinnerton and Sherdley.
7. John Trevor, esquire, and Thomas Buhy, P., and Edward Davies, son of Hugh Davies, D. Merford and Horsley.
8. Ievan ap Edward ap Gruffith ap Gwyn, P., and Ranulph Byllyngton, gentleman, D. Lleprock vawr.
9. John Davies and Henry Morgan, P., and Alan ap Ithell and Ellen his wife, and Richard ap Alan, D., Bagillt.
10. John Warren, esquire, and Thomas Stanley, esquire, P., and Thomas Holford, esquire, Jane his wife, and Christopher Holford (son and heir-apparent of the said Thomas).  
The manor of Isycoed, and lands there, in Bronington, Tybroughton, Willington, Hanmer, Bettisfield, Halghton, "Kadatheyrn", Pentraeth, and Penley.

*Recoveries.*

1. William Holland, V. John Powell, clerk.  
Gwernglewryd and Brynpolin.  
John Gwervell and Ithell (*sic*) his wife, C.
2. George Ravenscroft and John Puleston, esquire, V. Anthony Gravenor. Kinnerton and Sherdley.  
Nicholas Gravenor and Alice his wife, C.
3. John Broughton and John Norbury, esquire, V. John Trevor, esquire, and John Buhy. Merford and Horsley.  
Edward Davies. son of Hugh Davies, C.

FLINT, 13 May, 8 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. William Mostyn, esquire, P., and John ap Kenrick ap Ithell, Ellen his wife, and Margaret verch Rees ap Edward, widow, D. Mertyn Uwchglan, and Isglan.
2. William Fox and Charles Baxter, P., and Edward Stanley, esquire, John Fox and John Wright, D.  
Ewloe, Hawarden, and "Le" Moore.
3. Richard ap John Gruffith, P., and Edward Stanley, esquire, D. Cilcen and Maesgraes.
4. Ellis Evans, P., and William ap David ap Rees ap Llewelyn and Elizabeth his wife, D. Gwernafield and Cŷrechynan.

5. Ellis Evans, esquire, P., and Owen Brereton, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, Hugh ap Howell ap Ievan and Elizabeth his wife. Kelsterton and Soughton.

*Recoveries.*

1. Rees ap John Gruffith, V. Margaret Salusbury. Cilcen and Maesgraes.  
Edward Stanley, C.
2. Richard Lloyd ap David Lloyd and Margaret his wife, V. Henry Conway of Perthkinsy. Rhuddlan.
3. John Davies and Robert ap John Gruffith, gentleman, V. David Johns, gentleman. Caervallough, Llystynhynedd and Soughton.  
Peter ap Richard and Margery his wife, C.

HAWARDEN, 16 September, 8 Elizabeth.

*Fines.*

1. John Davies, P., and Robert Salusbury, D. Rhylofnyd and Huriathick.
2. Robert ap Rees- ap Ievan ap John, P., and William ap Edward ap Rees ap Llewelyn, D. Gwernafeld and "Kylrydynen".
3. Hugh ap John, P., and John Lloyd and Sybil his wife, D. Rhuddlan.
4. Margaret verch John ap Tudor, P., and Edward ap John ap Edward and Gwenhwyver his wife, D. Hendregaerwys.
5. John Wynn ap Edward and Robert ap Ievan ap Llewelyn, P., and Thomas Lloyd ap Edward ap Robert and Maud his wife, and Lewis ap Thomas Lloyd, D. Tryddyn and Hope Medachied.
6. Gruffith Jones, clerk, P., and John ap Gruffith ap John Dio and Gwenhwyver his wife, and John Lewis ap John, D. Ysceifiog.
7. Robert Davies, P., and John ap Gruffith ap John Day (*Dio*), D. Gwysaneu.
8. Edward Dymmock, esquire, Thomas Young, David Roger, and Thomas Jenkin, P., and Maud Lloyd, widow (who was the wife of Robert ap Richard, deceased), William ap Robert (son and heir-apparent of the said Maud), John ap John Thomas Lloyd, and Richard Maddock, D. Penley and "Rhyd y Kyffeth".

9. Ellis Evans, gentleman, P., and Ievan ap Bennett ap David ap Kenrick, and Maud his wife, D.  
Soughton and Caervallough.
  10. Peter Mostyn, esquire, P., and Thomas Lloyd ap Edward ap Bleddyn, D.  
Tryddyn vawr.
  11. John Griffith, gentleman, P., and Edward Stanley, esquire, D.  
Caerwys and Hendregaerwys.
  12. Hugh ap Day (*Dio*), clerk, P., and Rees ap Thomas ap Gruffith Pellyn (*Bellin*), D. Calcott, Gellyloveday, and Holywell.
- Recoveries.*—Nil.

HAWARDEN, 5 May, 9 Elizabeth.

1. Ellis ap Rhydderch, P., and Hugh ap Lewis ap Thomas, D.  
Ysceifiog and Gellyloveday.
2. Roger Smith, otherwise called Roger Williams, P., and Henry Lloyd, otherwise called Henry ap Edward Lloyd, D.  
Gwernigron, Talar, Caerwys, Hendregaerwys, Coygen, and Bryngwyn.

*Recoveries.*

1. Richard Middleton and William Clough, V. Richard Clough, esquire.  
Manor of Bachegraig, and lands there, and in Bodfari.  
Rowland Billinge, C.
2. Peter ap Edward ap Rees and William ap Edward, V. Henry Parry, esquire.  
Brynford.  
Thomas ap Morris, C.
3. John ap Edward ap Robert, V. David Lloyd ap Rees ap Edward.  
Huriathick.
4. Thomas ap Mathew ap John, V. Mathew ap John ap Maddock, and Maud his wife.  
Nerquis and Arthynwent.

HAWARDEN, 13 October, 9 Elizabeth.

1. Ievan ap Gruffith ap Llewelyn, P., and Lewis ap Howell ap Maddock, D.  
Gwysaneu.
2. Griffith ap John ap Gruffith ap Llewelyn, P., and John ap Gruffith ap Nicholas (otherwise called John Ayre), D.  
Leeswood.
3. William ap Edward ap John, P., and Edward ap John ap Jenkin and Gwenhwyver his wife, D.  
Bistree and "Crws Escob".

4. John ap Edward ap Gwen (*hwyver*), P., and John ap Ievan Vaughan, D. Tryddyn vawr.
5. John Wynn ap Edward and Ellis ap Gruffith Lloyd, P., and Anne Young, widow, D. Worthenbury and Penley.
6. Robert Lloyd, P., and John Wynndreke, D. Penley.
7. John ap Robert ap Edward ap Ievan, P., and John ap Edward ap Ithell and Margaret his wife, D. Nerquis.
8. John ap Edward Lloyd and Ellis ap John ap Edward Lloyd, P., and John ap Maddock ap Bellin, Thomas ap Llewelyn ap Gruffith ap Conan, Robert ap Gruffith ap Bellin, and Edward Lloyd ap Rees ap Edward, D. Huriathick.

*Recoveries.*

1. Ellis Evans, George Salusbury, Robert Wynn ap John ap Symond, and Ithell ap John ap Edward, V. Thomas Whitley.  
Aston, Shotton, Moore, Mancoed, Hawarden, Boughton Pentrehobyn, Bretton and Moldsdale.

From the Docket or "King's Silver" Book which has furnished this list, one would naturally conclude that for the first nine years of Queen Elizabeth's reign there are documents in the bundles of Fines and entries of Recoveries on the Plea Rolls. The records of the latter are practically perfect, but as to the former many of the Feet of Fines have been lost, so that in such cases the Dockets give the only information obtainable. In addition to the details given in my list, the Dockets usually include a description of the property, *e.g.*, "two messuages, two orchards, one water-mill, five acres of land", etc. I have verified all names of persons and places as far as possible.

---

## DISCOVERIES AT LLANBLETHIAN CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY CHARLES B. FOWLER, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

THE church of Llanblethian (situated about a mile and a half from the town of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire) has been undergoing extensive alterations and repairs during the past year under my supervision, during which time very many interesting remains have been from time to time brought to light; most notably a crypt underneath the south chapel, and the walled grave of a priest with a chalice. The high, old-fashioned pews when cleared away revealed the site of the altar and piscina, also the existence of a recessed tomb in the south wall. In excavating for the drainage, a sepulchral-effigy stone was found with an incised slab underneath, built in to form a foundation for the south-west buttress of the tower, which is of Perpendicular style (about the middle of the fifteenth century).

Fig. 1. This sepulchral slab served as a step to the entrance gate to the churchyard for many years. It is broken in two. It is a flat coffin-lid belonging to the twelfth, or earlier part of the thirteenth, century, and is of limestone about 2 ins. in thickness.

Fig. 2. This stone was found under the effigy (fig. 5), built into the foundation of the south-west buttress of the tower. It is of Sutton stone, and 8 ins. in thickness. It must have lain in this position since the year 1450, when the tower was built.

Fig. 3. This slab was found reversed over the walled grave of the priest discovered in the south chapel over the crypt some months back. The inscription

is in Lombardic capitals of the thirteenth century,

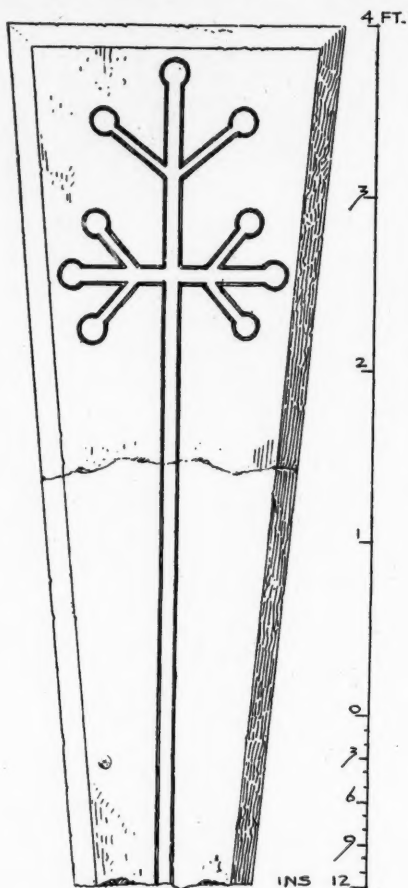


Fig. 1.—Sepulchral Slab found in use as threshold of entrance to Llanblethian Churchyard from road.

Scale,  $\frac{1}{12}$  linear.

and in Anglo-Norman French. It appears to read—

DAME : EME . . T : LA : FEMME : VVATER : TORIG :  
GIST : ICI : D(IEV) : (O)EL : ALME : EIT : MERCI

Fig. 4. This is one of the most interesting stones

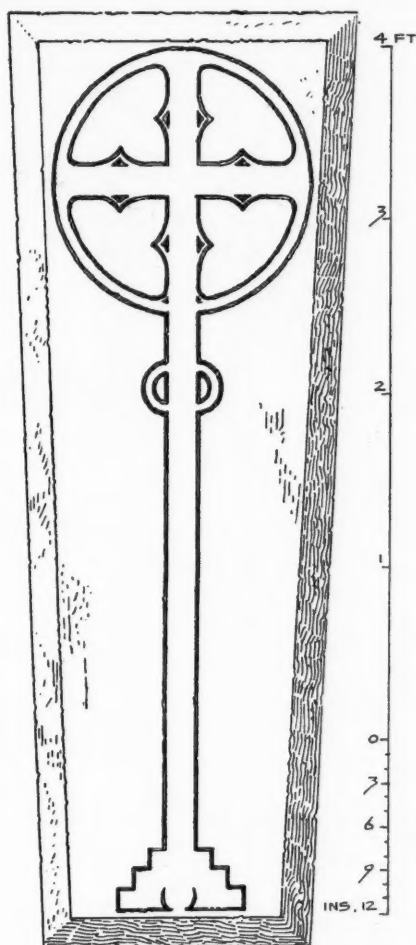


Fig. 2.—Sepulchral Slab found under Effigy beneath buttress  
of Llanblethian Church.  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.

found. It was built up in a small Norman window

in the north wall of the chancel. It is no doubt the

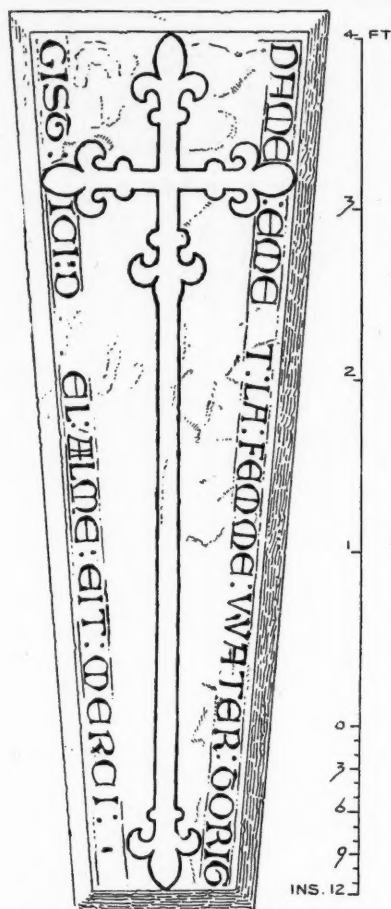
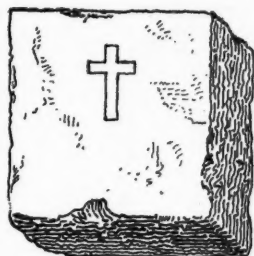


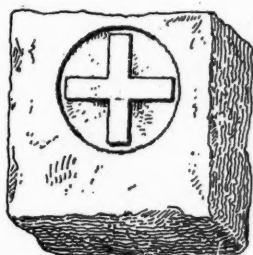
Fig. 3.—Sepulchral Slab found at Llanblethian Church.  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.

Norman consecration stone, and is about 11 ins. square and 4 ins. in thickness.

Figs. 5 and 6. A sepulchral-effigy stone found under the tower buttress. The face is destroyed, probably to allow the stones of the buttress being laid on a flat bed. This stone, together with the other slabs, etc., will be placed in the crypt, where they may be seen for the future.



Back.



Front.

Fig. 4.—Consecration Crosses at Llanblethian Church.  
11 ins. x 11 ins. x 4 ins.

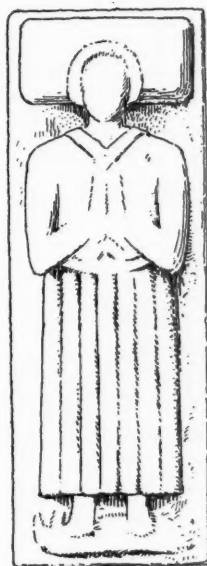


Fig. 5.—Effigy found beneath buttress of tower of Llanblethian Church.  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{16}$  linear.

Fig. 7. On the north wall of nave, under the cornice, this wall decoration was found, representing a saw, sword, and scourge in red and yellow colour. Drops of blood of a dark red colour were represented under the teeth of the saw, point of the sword, and the lash of the scourge. The roses were also of a deep red colour.

Fig. 8. This fourteenth-century piscina was hidden

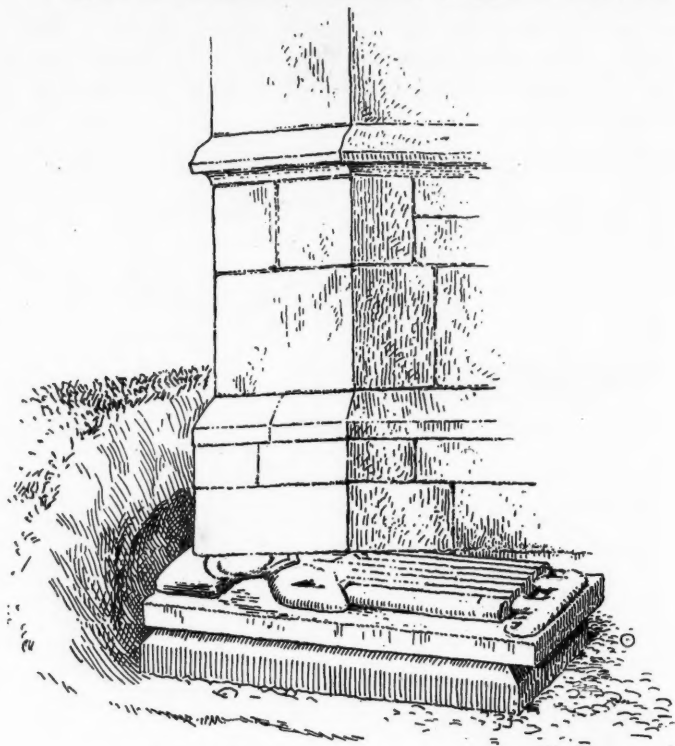


Fig. 6.—Butters of Tower of Llanblethian Church with Effigy beneath.

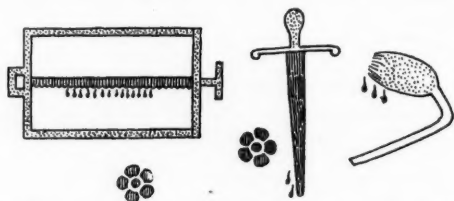


Fig. 7.—Wall-Painting on North Wall of Nave of Llanblethian Church.

from view behind the old-fashioned high pews. It is

in the south wall of the chapel, and is constructed of portions of twelfth- and thirteenth-century remains. The jamb is made of a small coffin-lid 1 ft. 10 ins.

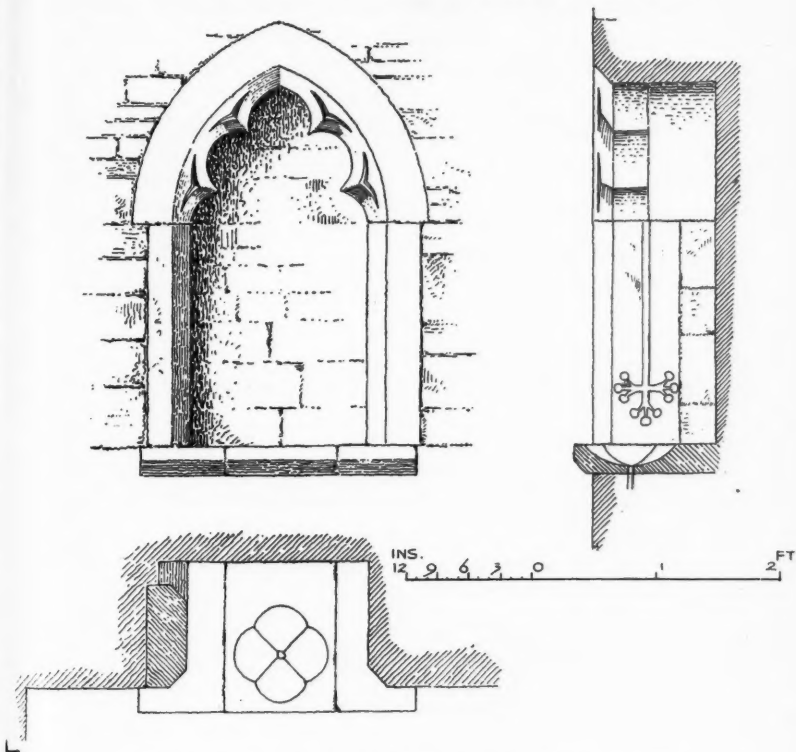


Fig. 8.—Elevation, Section, and Plan of Piscina in South Wall of Chapel at Llanblethian Church.  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{16}$  linear.

in length, which once, possibly, covered a stone coffin of a child.

There is also a very fine sepulchral slab built into the west entrance of the tower, of early thirteenth-century date. It forms the step, but this will also be removed and placed with the rest in the crypt.

Figs. 9 and 10. There was brought to light during the restoration the grave of a priest of the parish, over which a sepulchral slab (fig. 3) was placed face downwards, which, on being removed, disclosed a stone-built grave containing the remains of (without doubt) one of the early priests, for, on examining

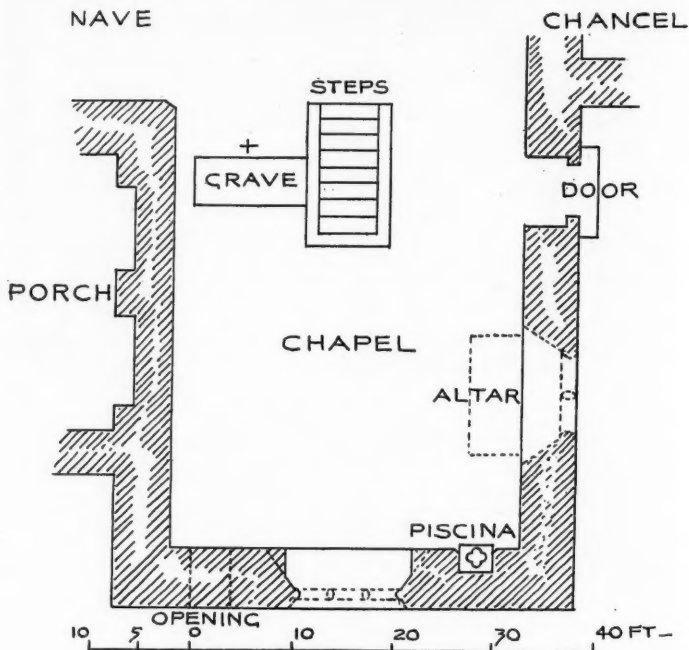


Fig. 9.—Plan of Chapel at Llanblethian Church, showing position of Priest's Grave.

the walling of the grave, a small recess was found on the south side, about 6 ins. square, and standing in same was a pewter chalice.

Fig. 11. The chalice is of Romanesque or Norman type,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. in height, the bowl being 4 ins. in diameter. Chalices of this type were used for burials

only as late as the fourteenth century, and they were generally placed on the right-hand side of the body, near the shoulder, and contained consecrated fluid. The early chalices were very small, with shallow

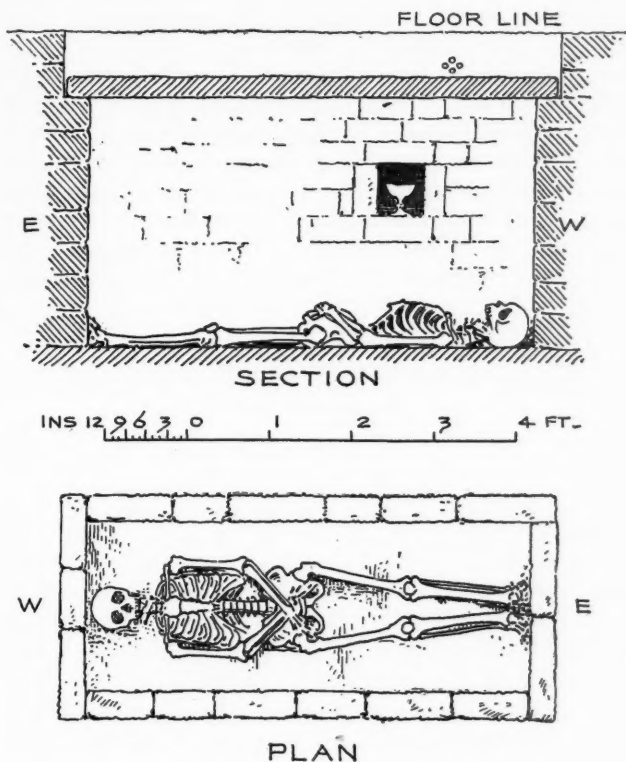


Fig. 10.—Priest's Grave in Chapel at Llanblethian Church.

bowls, whilst those of later date were much larger and more conical in form, leading us by a definite step to what may be termed the Gothic type, from about the end of the fourteenth to the early part of the sixteenth century, or the end of the reign of Henry VII; many

of them showing features of great beauty. During the time of Henry VII, chalices lost their Gothic feeling and a complicated foot with a flowing outline was added to them, also elaborate stems with bowls of hemispherical form.

The chalice found at Llanblethian must be of fourteenth-century date, for the south chapel, wherein this grave lies, was built during this period, and several portions of early thirteenth-century sepulchral slabs have been made use of in building up this addition to the original church. The chalice is of pewter, but owing to its great age little of the metal remains, and unless very carefully handled it would fall to pieces. I do not know of any other chalice being found in a recess



Fig. 11.—Found in Priest's Tomb at Llanblethian Church.

of this kind, though a similar one was found at Hereford some years past in the grave of Gilbert de Swinfield, Chancellor of the Choir, A.D. 1297. Strange to relate, the slab covering the grave at Llanblethian is to the memory of a woman, the inscription being in French of Norman date, the word "Femme" being clearly traceable; so that this stone must have been taken from the nave to cover the priest buried in the chapel. This grave is situated close to the entrance to the crypt.

The crypt, which is 17 ft. long by about 15 ft. wide, is reached by means of a flight of steps leading down from the transept floor. At the bottom of the steps are remains of iron hooks on which a door once hung. The chamber is lighted by three small openings, which were covered up with earth on the outside, and is arched with stone from east to west, giving a height

of 7 ft. to the crown of the arch. The whole of this chamber was filled with the remains of about two hundred and fifty individuals, together with portions of stone coffin-lids of thirteenth-century character. The remains have been carefully deposited in one large grave in the churchyard. The transept (as it was supposed to be) over this crypt has been proved to be a side chapel, for on the plastering being removed, the outline of an altar with a fourteenth-century window over has been brought to light in the east wall, as well as an arched recess for a sepulchral monument, and a piscina in the south wall. I do not know of any other church in the county which has a crypt of this description. The church, which stands in such a commanding position, was at one time of great importance, and was no doubt surrounded by a large village.

## THE BOROUGH OF KENFIG.

BY R. W. LLEWELLYN, ESQ.

KENFIG FROM CEFN-Y-FFIGEN, THE RIDGE ABOVE THE  
BOG OR MARSH.

MUCH has been said from time to time in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of the ancient borough of Kenfig,

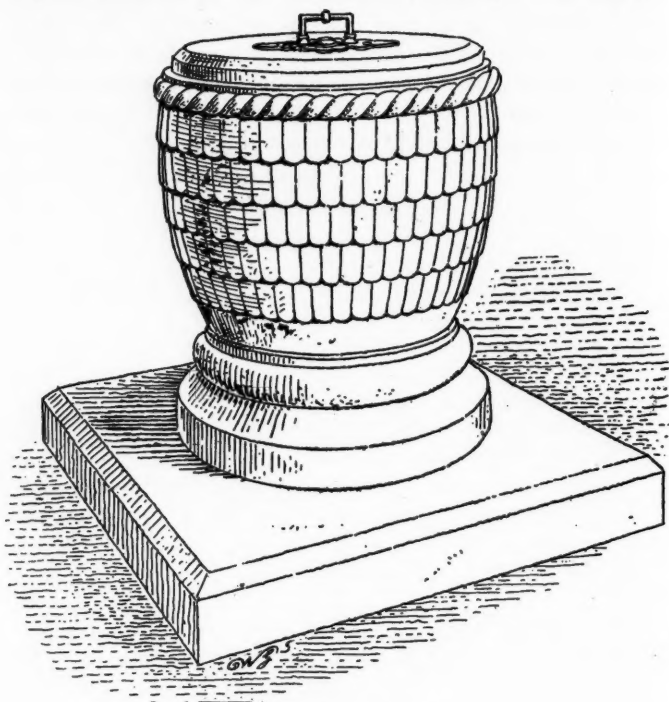


Fig. 1.—Font in Kenfig Church.

and also a tolerably full account of it has been given by Donovan, as well as in Lewis's *Topographical*

*History of Wales*, and it would be a needless waste of time to attempt to travel over the same ground again. But there are a few interesting matters relating to the place, which appear to have escaped notice, and of which a brief mention may be of interest to some of your readers.

To begin with : the church of St. Mary Magdalen,

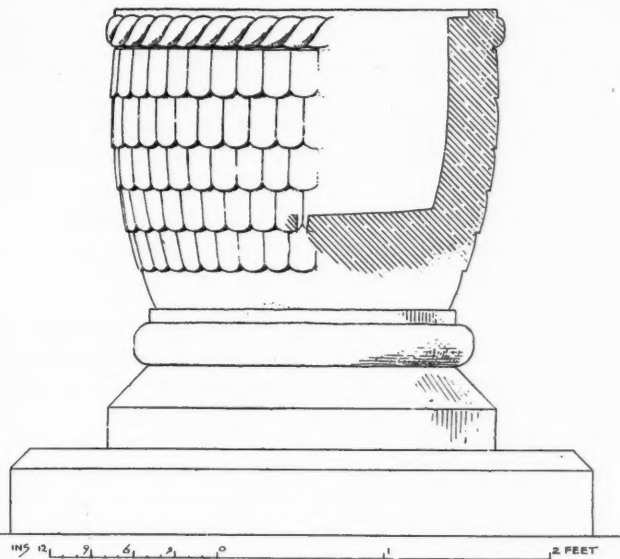


Fig. 2.—Font in Kenfig Church.

or Maudlam, is small, and has no architectural beauty. It consists of a chancel, a nave, and a square tower at the west end, against the west face of which is the entrance-porch, until recently the only entrance to the church. Immediately under the centre of the tower, and right in front of you as you enter the church, is the font (figs. 1 and 2), which is well worthy of inspection, being early Norman with a fish-scale pattern over it, as shown by the accompanying

sketch and drawing to scale. Fonts somewhat similar are to be seen at Llantwit Major and St. Donat's.

The chancel belongs to Miss Talbot, of Margam Park, who has recently rebuilt it, and added a small vestry. In the tower, which is in a very dilapidated state, there is one bell only, and no appearance of there having been more; it is about 3 ft. in diameter at the base, and round it, cast in the metal, is the following inscription:—

“Edward Hopkin and Jenkin Howell Churchwardens  
1664 A.D. R.I.P.”

The earliest tombstones are two which are used to flag the entrance porch; they are lettered as shown below:—

EDWARD

HOPKIN:

1642

THOMAS

HOPKIN

1673

The “large coffin-like stone embellished with an elegant flowery cross”, spoken of by Donovan, was removed to Margam not long since.<sup>1</sup>

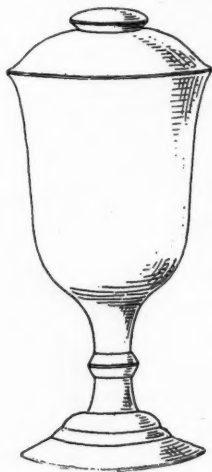


Fig. 3.  
Old Chalice with Cover.

The church plate consists of a paten  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter, a chalice  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ins. high, with a small paten  $3\frac{5}{8}$  ins. in diameter, which also acts as a cover to the chalice (fig. 3). They are all of silver, in good preservation, but the metal of the chalice is thin; it appears to be very old, although no hall-marks are to be found on it. The paten is modern, bearing the date-mark for 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Supposed to have been an abbot's tomb removed from Margam, and said to have been placed at Kenfig over the bodies of those who perished in the Plague.

The first mention of this church is in the earliest of the Kenfig charters, namely, that of Thomas le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan, dated 16th February, 20 Richd. II, 1397, and also in a Margam MSS. dated 25 July 1307, an extract from which will be found further on.

The site of the church of St. James's and its graveyard, long since overwhelmed by the sand encroach-

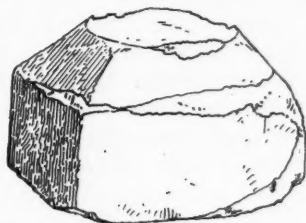


Fig. 4.—The Block of Sutton Stone, measuring  $6'' \times 6'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$  deep, probably the base of a column.

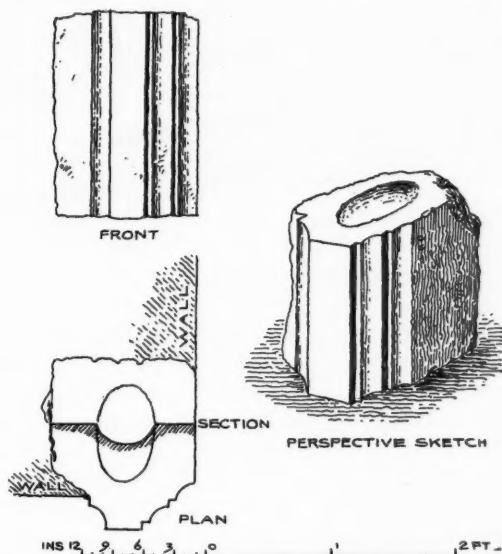


Fig. 5.—A Worked Stone, standing upright outside the entrance to Kenfig Farm-house.

ment, is well known; it stood about three hundred yards south of the castle, and fragments of stone are

still to be seen in quantities about it. I picked up, not long since, a block of worked Sutton stone (fig. 4) amongst them which I now have; and there is to be seen outside the entrance door of Kenfig farm-house a worked Sutton stone that looks like a respond of a tower or chancel arch (fig. 5), which was probably removed from the ruins of one of the old Kenfig churches (St. James's or the chapel of St. John's) to where it now stands.

Quantities of human bones have also been found about the old graveyard from time to time.



Fig. 6.—Ruins of Kenfig Castle.

The castle of Kenfig stood to the north of the town; only a fragment of a tower remains to mark its identity (fig. 6), but some of its foundations can easily be traced reaching 45 yards to the south, and between these and the site of St. James's it is not difficult to trace the position of the town, which extended westward and was traversed by the Roman road Heol Llas, which crossed the Margam moors, and on which two bridges are still to be seen in good preservation between Morfa-bach and Hen-biniwn (Old Pine End), possibly the ruins of the Grange Margam.

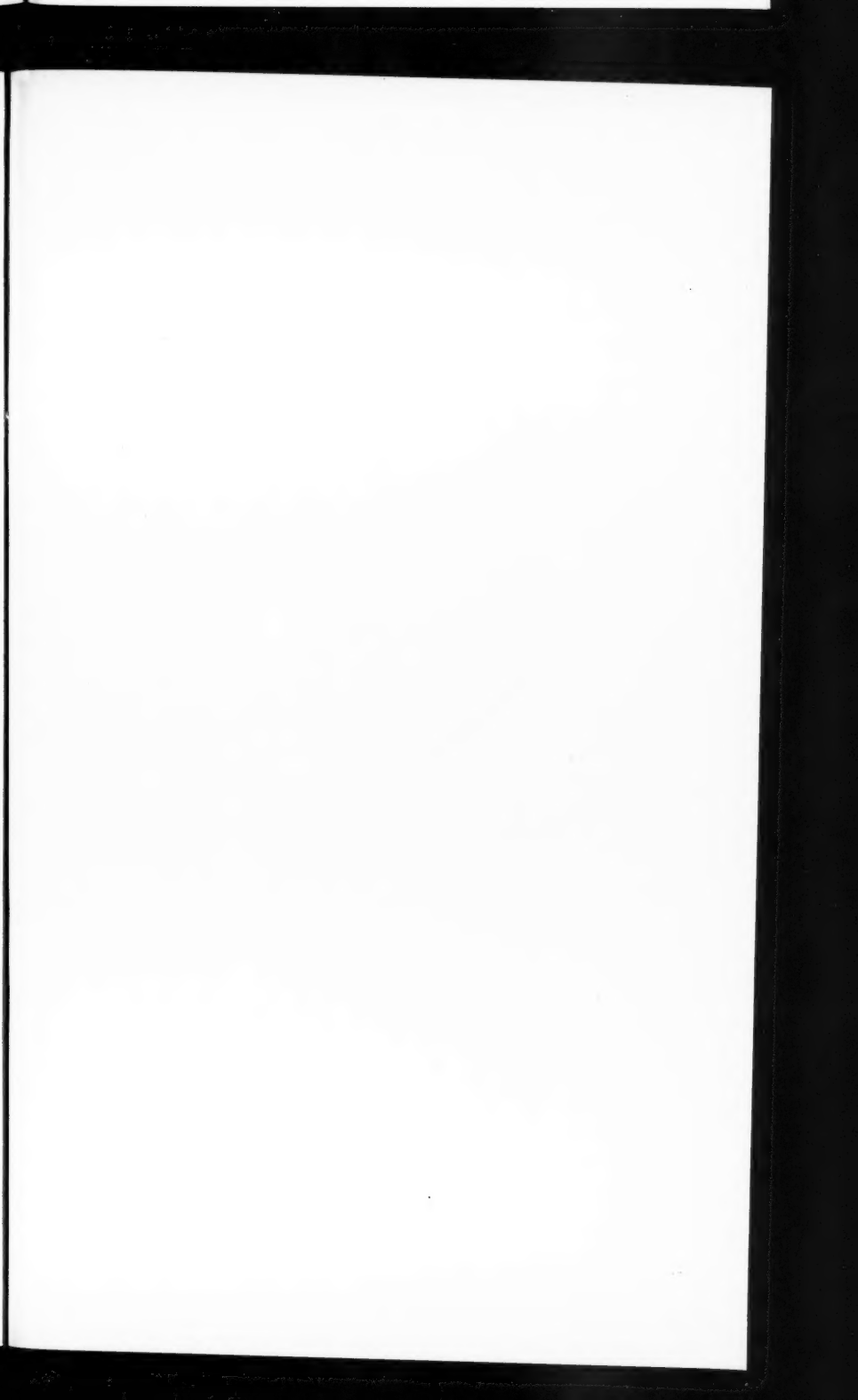
Near the Kenfig farm-house just mentioned is the Prince of Wales Inn, a one-storied house, the entire





Mace of the extinct Borough  
of Kenfig.







Mace of the extinct Borough of Kenfig.

upper floor of which is the Guild Hall of the Kenfig burgesses. The inn has but poor accommodation, and the Hall above it is a poor dilapidated room; in it is the iron safe, built in the wall, in which the ancient charters are still kept, and also a pair of light balance scales, but for what use the latter can have been I cannot say.

Mrs. Yorwerth, the landlady of the inn, has the custody of the silver mace and also the ale-tasters' pint measure, which is an old copper mug stamped with the government mark.

The mace, which is of silver, is in reality a miniature of the great maces of the seventeenth century, such as the mace of the Ward of Cheap, London, 1625, and the Howard Mace of 1671, at Norwich. These and others like them were generally about 4 ft. 10 ins. long, and about 220 ozs. in weight, but there are many others again (such as Cardiff) smaller than these, though not so small as Kenfig. The Kenfig Mace, which in design is not unlike the first of the two above mentioned, is only 1 ft. 2½ ins. long, and is 18 ozs. in weight. There are many maces in existence about this size and made about this period. The hall-marks on it are "the Lion's head erased", which shows that it dated between 1696 and 1721 (see *Old English Plate* by Cripps), and another the maker's mark S. L., which by the same authority stamps it as having been made by Gabriel Sleath subsequent to 1710.

The principal feature on the side of the head are the letters G R surmounted by the crown (as shown on the photograph). I think, therefore, that it may reasonably be surmised that the mace was either presented to the burgesses of Kenfig, or purchased by them to commemorate the accession to the throne of George I, August 1st, 1714.

On the next quarter of the head, on the right-hand side, is the rose and thistle, surmounted by the crown, for England and Scotland.

On the third quarter the fleur-de-lys, surmounted

by the crown, for France, and on the fourth quarter the harp, surmounted by the crown, for Ireland. It will be noticed, therefore, that Wales has been left out, and this leads me to think that the mace was not manufactured for Kenfig, but must have been purchased ready made—Gabriel Sleath being a celebrated craftsman of his day, it is not unlikely that he made it as a design from which to manufacture a full-sized one for some important borough.

Underneath the four gracefully-curved members which surmount the head, and which support the orb and cross, and covering the head, but slightly below the fringe of it, is a medallion of the Royal Arms, with the motto, "Dieu et mon Droit"; below, near the bottom of the shaft, is roughly engraved KENFIGG BOROUGH. Although, according to my showing, this little mace could not have been manufactured specially for Kenfig, still the burgesses should have been, and I have no doubt were, justly proud of owning an ancient work of art so symmetrical in shape and handsome in design. It is now no longer of any use, as the Corporation of Kenfig was abolished under the Municipal Corporation Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 18), which came into operation 25 March 1886.

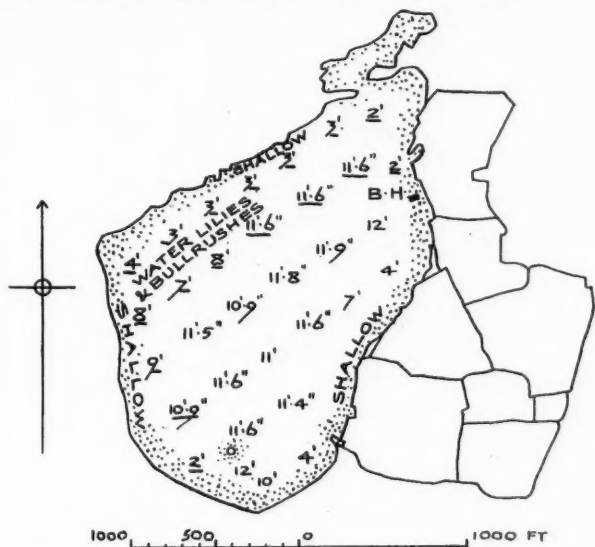
#### KENFIG POOL.

Situate in the sand hills, only half a mile from the sea, which can be reached almost over level sand, is the resort of wild fowl of all description, including swans.<sup>1</sup> Although the high-water level of the pool is only about 5 ft. above the high-water line of spring tides, the pool is never pregnated with salt: indeed, its waters are peculiarly soft. It is fed by numerous

<sup>1</sup> In the year 1878 a swan having become savage at Court Colman (a residence a few miles distant), he was banished to Kenfig pool, where he was soon joined by a mate, probably from Hensole Castle, with the result that they increased and multiplied, and are now to be seen in numbers between Morfa Mawr and Kenfig; as many as twenty can sometimes be counted together.

springs (which are more or less affected by the tide in the same manner as the wells at Newton Nottage), but the quantity of water in the pool is regulated principally by the rainfall. Owing to the drought last summer (1896), the waters sank nearly 4 ft. between Easter and Midsummer.

Thirty years ago there were great numbers of roach and pike in the pool, and I myself have caught quanti-



**Fig. 7.—Showing the depth of Water all over Kenfig Pool.**

ties of the former, which are now never seen, and if they do exist at all their presence is only known to the pike, which still remain; but even they are not as plentiful as they used to be, probably owing to the scarcity of food.

It is generally understood that the pool is very deep, and curious stories are told of it, but I have measured the depth in almost every part, and in no place could I find it deeper (when the pool is full of water) than 12 ft. (fig. 7). The bottom throughout

is soft, either of sand or of a blackish peaty clay, which is very sticky, and which will not readily wash off without rubbing.

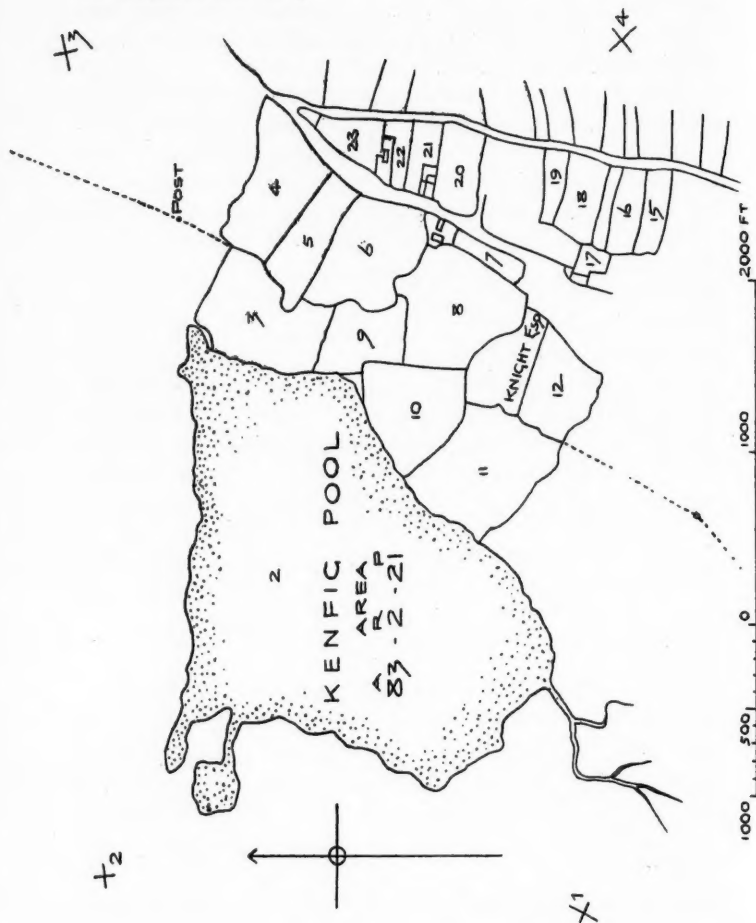


Fig. 8.—Plan taken from Hall's Map, made in the year 1814.

There is a small round artificial island on the south side, and on it a stone which records its date, viz., 1825 E.D. I have been unable to find out who E.D.

stands for. This island was originally much nearer the centre of the pool, but now, when the water is low, it is no longer an island, being left high and dry. The

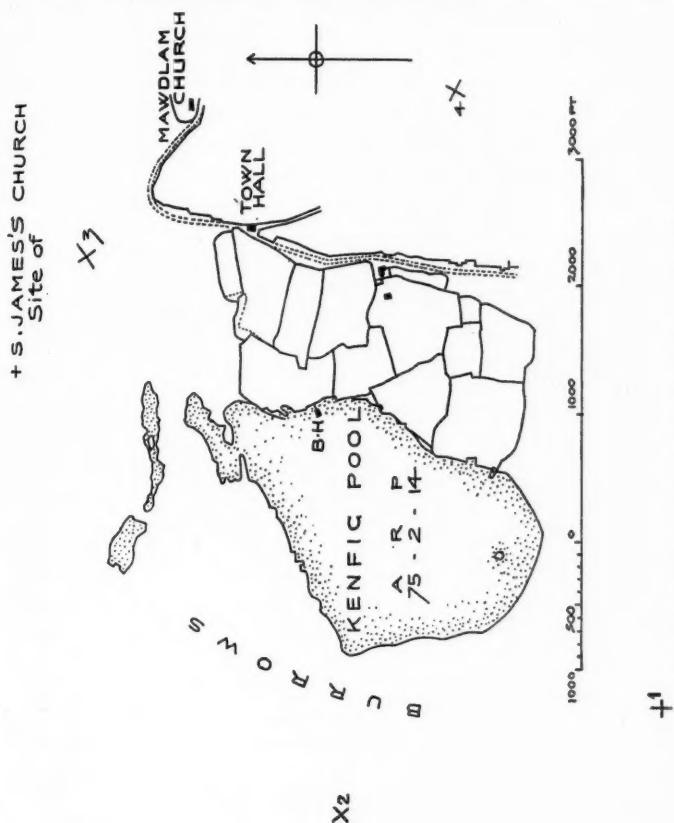
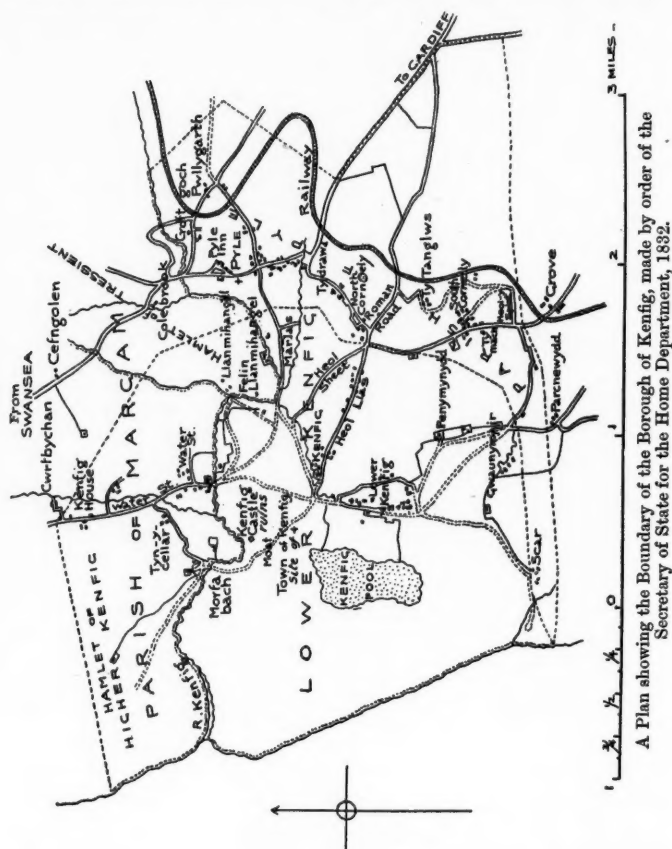


Fig. 9.—Plan reduced from the Ordnance Survey of 1876.

two plans of Kenfig, which will be found annexed (figs. 8 and 9), and which are on the same scale, show what was the shape and area of the pool in the year 1814 and what it was in 1876, which is practically what it is at the present time (fig. 9). In

the plan of 1814 the pool when full overflowed to the sea by the stream shown on the south side, it now overflows to the Kenfig river by an outlet on



There is no record of the population of Kenfig in its palmy days ; but we do know from its charters that it must have been of considerable size, as mention is made of its streets and tradesmen of all classes. Since the destruction of the town by the sand encroachments it has degenerated to a poor little village, and during this century the number of houses and the population have practically remained the same. From " Reports from Commissioners on proposed divisions of Counties and Boundaries of Boroughs, Part VIII", and which was ordered to be made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1832, we find that the population of the parish of Lower Kenfig was in 1821 222, and in 1831, 276 ; and from a police census made Oct. 9th, 1896, it was 238. The number of houses was, in 1821, 56 ; in 1831, 58 ; and in 1896, 52 ; and of these 52 three of them are public-houses (see Map of Kenfig on opposite page, which accompanied the Report).

Amongst the *Penrice and Margam MSS.* which Miss Talbot has recently had compiled, numerous records of Kenfig are to be found, a few of which I have copied with her permission. They add greatly to the history of the place, and although some of them have no dates to them they are none the less interesting.

---

*A few of the many Records of Kenfig, selected from "The Penrice and Margam Manuscripts", recently compiled by Dr. W. de G. Birch.*

#### FIRST SERIES.

No. 5. Grant by Helyas de Turre, clerk of the Lady [Alienor], the Queen of England, to Margam Abbey, for the soul of his lord Gregory, of the land which William, Earl of Gloucester, gave to Lord Gregory and the grantor at Kenefeh.

*Witnesses :* Eglin the sheriff ; Walter Luuel ; Gilbert Gramus ; Ely de Kenefeh ; Alexander ; Einulf ; Ralph the writer ; Hugh de Hereford ; Robert Corueiser ; Richard, son of Aubert ; Elyas Faber, or the wright.

Imperfect, pointed oval seal, brown wax,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$  in. A triple-towered castle, embattled. Legend broken away ...URR...

No. 6. Grant by Conan,<sup>1</sup> Abbot of Margam, to Gregory and John, nephews of Helyas the clerk, of all the land which William, Earl of Gloucester, gave to Gregory de Turri and Helias his clerk, at Kenefeg, and which the said Helias, with assent of the Earl and of William the son of Gregory, gave to the Abbey at a yearly rent, on condition of a yearly rent of one pound of pepper, saving to the mother of Helias her part, which she holds for life; and to the father and mother of John their tenement for life: and on the death of Helias's mother, her part to be divided between Gregory and John.

*Witnesses:* Dom. James, Prior of Margam; John, Prior of Eweni; Roger, cellarer of Margam; Brother Jordan and Brother Roger, conversi; Daniel, the priest of Kenefeg; Maurice the clerk, son of William the dean; Stephen the writer; Walter Luuell; Gilbert Gramus; Thomas de Corneli; Richard, son of Albert. [Latin.]

Pointed oval seal, green wax,  $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$  in. An abbot, three-quarters length, with staff and book.

✠ SI]GILLVM . ABB[AT]IS . DE . MARG[AN]

No. 14. Charter of King Henry II, notifying that he has confirmed to the monks of Clarevallis [Clairvaux] the gift which Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and the Countess Mabilia his wife, and Earl William their son, made to them of all the land between Kenefeg and Auen-ulterior, to the west of the Hermitage of Theodoric; all the fisheries of Aven; the fishery in the water of Kenefeg; all wreck on their lands; a burgage in Kenefeg; a burgage in Cardiff, viz., Siward Palmer with his house and curtilage; and land in Margam in exchange of that which they had from Baldwine the Harper, near Newborough; and the liberty of buying and selling free victuals which Earl William granted to them in accordance with the charters of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Earl William his son.

*Witnesses:* Richard, Bishop of Winchester; Geoffrey, Bishop of Ely; Roger, Bishop of Worcester; Richard the treasurer; Richard de Luci; Earl William de Mandeville; William, son of Audeli, steward; Reginald de Curtenai; Seiher de Quinci; Thomas Basset; Randulf de Glanuilla; Robert de Stutevilla; Reginald de Paueilli; William de Lanual; Hugh de Gund; William de Albineio; Gerard de Canuilla.

<sup>1</sup> Conan the Abbot occurs at the end of the 12th century, 1170-1180.

Dated at Westminster. Second great seal of Henry II, red wax, imperfect.

No. 28. Undertaking by David, son of Wasmer of Kenefec, to pay 14*d.* yearly to Margam Abbey, rent for five acres of land which D. J<sup>1</sup>——, Abbot, and the Convent gave him, part at Le Horeston, on the west of the road which leads to the town of Corneli, and part under the Old Castle.

*Witnesses:* Walter Louel; William de Corneli; Roger Grammus; Richard the clerk; William Franchelain; Henry de Neht. [Latin.]

Pointed oval seal, green wax, 1 ×  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. A fleur-de-lis.

✠ SIGILLVM : DAVID

No. 49. Deed by Henry,<sup>2</sup> Bishop of Llandaff, granting to Margam Abbey all its proper tithes in the parish of Kenefeg, the tithes of the sheaves and the lands of the church, paying ten marks yearly to Tewkesbury Abbey, which latter abbey retains the cure of souls, the altarage, and the right of presenting a vicar to the said church, and is answerable to the Bishop for the episcopal dues.

*Witnesses:* Wrgan, Archdeacon of Llandaff; Master Maurice, his son; Master Walter, chaplain of the bishop; Master Ralph Mailok.

Two seals wanting.

[Latin.]

No. 102. Notification by Henry, Bishop of Llandaff, that at the petition of D. Walter,<sup>3</sup> abbot, and the Convent of Tewkesbury, he has granted to Margam Abbey the church of Kenefeg at an annual farm rent of ten marks to the said Convent, saving the episcopal rights.

*Witnesses:* Vrbán, Archdeacon of Llandaff; Nicholas, treasurer; Philip, dean of Gur'.<sup>4</sup>

Fine pointed oval seal, red wax,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  ×  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. *Obv.* The Bishop with ornamental vestments, mitre and staff, standing on a short columnar pedestal, and lifting up the right hand in the act of benediction.

✠ SIGILL' . HENRICI . DEI . GRACIA . LANDAVENSIS . EPISCOPI

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps John.

<sup>2</sup> Henry of Abergavenny, A.D. 1196-1218.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1203-1213.

<sup>4</sup> Between A.D. 1203-1213.

*Rev.* A smaller pointed oval counterseal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\times$   $\frac{7}{8}$  in. An angel holding a cross.

✠ SECRET' . HENR' . LANDV' . EPISCOP'.

No. 199. Quit-claim by Alice Peruath, relict of John Peruath of Kenefeg, to the Abbot and Convent of Margam of a messuage and curtilage in the town of Kenefeg next the road called the Monk's street, between the Grange of the Abbot and Convent of Margam and the land of William Ketherick; and another messuage, etc., in the same town. The Abbot and Convent in return grant to the said Alice for life, one conventual loaf and a gallon of beer daily. Under the common seal of the Burgesses of Kenefeg.

*Witnesses:* John Louel; William de Cornely; William de Marle; Thomas Burgeys; Philip Stiward; Henry Montfort; John Cohe'; Walter Bogan; Henry Colyn; John Textor.

Dated at Margam, 15th Feb., A.D. 1320 [1321]. Two seals, red wax.

1. Round, 1 in. diam., a star of eight points.

✠ S' . ALICIE . P VA.

2. An ornamental cross between four pellets.

No. 200. Quit-claim by John, son of John Nichol of Kenefeg, to Margam Abbey, of all his lands, etc., in Kenefeg, on condition of receiving daily one conventual loaf, two loaves called "Liuersouns", and a gallon of beer, half a mark of silver for wages, four pairs of shoes price 12*d.*, a quarter of oats, and pasture for two beasts, and of being one of their free serjeants. Under seal of the borough of Kenefeg.

*Witnesses:* John Louel; Philip Stiward; David Marescal; William Terry; Henry Colyn.

Dated, Margam, day of St. Donat, Bishop and Martyr, 7th August, A.D. 1325. Two seals.

1. Pointed oval,  $1\frac{5}{8}$   $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. A fleur-de-lis.

✠ S' . IOH'IS . NICOL' DE KE'FIG.

2. Round,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diam. A quatrefoil between four pellets.

✠ S COMVNE . DE KENEF'.

No. 252. Acquittance by William, Abbot of Tewkesbury, to the Abbot and Convent of Margam, for eleven pounds ten shillings, due at Easter "last past after the date of these presents", for the farm of the churches of Kenefek and Newcastle.

Dated Tewkesbury, 23rd Apl., 19 Henry VI [1441]. Indistinct seal, green wax,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$  in., in a niche with triple canopy, the V. Mary and Child with an abbot kneeling before them and holding a long crozier.

S' SECRETV' . WILL'I . ABB'IS TEWKESBVR'.

There are several of these of different dates.

No. 79. Grant by Richard de Dunester of Margam Abbey, of a burgage in Kenefeg, with land near the Castle of the same town, and one acre outside the town, near the Maladeria or Hospital.

*Witnesses* : Thomas, chaplain of Kenefeg ; Osmer Cuuian ; Walter Luuel ; David, son of Helias ; Wasmer ; Thomas, son of Richard ; Robert, son of Ralph ; Roger his brother ; Walter de Sabulo.

Lozenge-shaped seal, green wax,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. A seeded fleur-de-lis. The date of this is not given, but from other deeds in which the same names appear, it must have been in or about A.D. 1202.

No. 136. Notification by Elias, Bishop of Llandaff, that Dom (Robert of Fortingdon, Abbot of Tewkesbury) has for ever renounced all litigation with the Abbot and Convent of Margam respecting tithes, etc., in the parish of Kenefig, moved before S——, Prior of Strugull, *i.e.*, Chepstow, by authority of Otto, the Legate of England. [*Latin.*]

Dated xiiii Kal. Jun., 18 May 1239. Fragmentary seal of the Bishop, green wax.

No. 137. *Inspeximus* by Elias<sup>1</sup> [de Radnor], Bishop of Llandaff, of Notification by Henry [A.D. 1196-1218], Bishop of Llandaff, that he has granted to Margam Abbey the tithes of the parish of Kenfege and the lands belonging to the Church, for a yearly payment of ten marks to Tewkesbury Abbey ; the Abbey of Tewkesbury retaining the cure of spirituals, the altarages and right of presenting a vicar to the said church, as well as being responsible to the Bishop for the synodals and episcopal dues.

*Witnesses* : Wrgan, Archdeacon of Llandaff ; Master Maurice, his son ; Master Walter, the Bishop's chaplain ; Master Ralph Mailoc ; Nicholas, treasurer of Llandaff.

*Witnesses* : Maurice the Archdeacon and Henry his brother ; Maurice the treasurer ; William de Lanmeis, dean.

Pointed oval seal, green wax, imperfect ; *obv.* the Bishop of Llandaff full length on a pedestal, the right hand uplifted in

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1230-1240.

blessing, in the left hand a crozier; in the field a crescent and an estoile.

No. 169. Grant by D. Gilebert de Turberville to Margam Abbey of two acres of land in the fee of Newcastle, near the road leading from Kenefec to Cardiff, in exchange for two acres in the same fee.

*Witnesses*: Robert de Cantulupo; John, son of William; William Le Deneys; Richard Le Moreys; Wronu ab Cradoc.

Dated the day before the Feast of St. Barnabas, 10th June, A.D. 1258. [*Latin*.]

Round seal, green wax, imperfect,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diam. A knight with surcoat, flat helmet, sword, and shield of arms; a chevron (?) riding on a horse galloping to the right and blowing a horn.

No. 192. Demise by Fr. Thomas, Abbot of Margam, to John Le Yonge, burgess of Kenefeg, for his life, of land formerly belonging to the office of the Master of the Works of the New Church, viz., three acres of arable land lying between the lands of John Peruat and of Robert de Cantelou, on the road between Kenefeg and Cardiff, towards Corneli, and between the road near Dame Alice grove and the land of William Louel, etc. Rent, 2*sh.* silver and 10*sh.* beforehand.

*Witnesses*: William Ayleward; Thomas Dau; William de la Marle; William Terri; Philip Stiward.

Dated at the Monastery of Margam, Sunday before St. James's Day, 25th July, A.D. 1307. Seal wanting.

No. 201. Acquittance by John de Boneuile, son and heir of Henry de Boneuyle, to John de Cantelo, Abbot, and the Convent of Margam, for payment of all arrears due to him for bread, beer, salt, meal, etc. Under seal of the Corporation of Kenefegg.

[*Latin*.]  
Dated at Kenefeg, Feast of St. Peter-in-Cathedra, 22nd Feb., A.D. 1325 [1326]. Imperfect seal, red wax; a fleur-de-lis.

No. 202. Grant by Thomas, son of William de Sancto Donato, to Robert, son of Roger Cauan, of Sto. Fagano, of a messuage within the Bailey on the east, near the walls of the cemetery of Kenefeg, and land in the church-land field. To be held of Margam Abbey, rent 18*d.*

*Witnesses*: William Terry; Henry Wellok; Thomas Gramhous; John Goch; William Aylward; Philip Stiward.

Temp. Edw. II. Round seal, green wax; 1 in. diam.; an ornamental star.

No. 220. Grant by Hugh Le Despenser, Lord of Glamorgan and Morgannok, of free warren throughout their "cuniculary" or rabbit warren of Berwes or Burrows, between the waters of Auen and Kenefeg, and between the sea and the highroad from Auen to Kenefeg, under seal of the Cardiff Chancery.

*Witnesses* : Sir Matthew Le Soor, Sheriff of Glamorgan ; Sir Roger La Warde, Sir Thomas ap Aron, Knts. ; Sir John de Hampslape ; Sir John de Coventre.

Dated at Cardiff, 16th Feb., 18 Edward III, 1344. Seal wanting.

No. 242. Adjudication by John [Burghill], Bishop of Llandaff, in an enquiry into the responsibility of Tewkesbury Abbey, the Rector of Kenfek and Margam Abbey, to repair the chancel of Kenfek church ; whereby it is agreed and ordered that the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury shall repair the said chancel before the Feast of SS. Philip and James next, and afterwards the Vicar of Kenfek shall be answerable for the maintenance and repair of the same. Under seal of the officialty of Llandaff.

Dated in Llandaff Palace, 10th July, A.D. 1397. Pointed oval seal, red wax, upon a backing of green wax, appended by a green silk cord,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$  in. A bishop with mitre and staff holding up the right hand in the act of pronouncing a benediction. Between a sword, and two keys interlaced, and, on each side, a cross. In base, under an arch, an official kneeling to the right.

No. 289 (45). Grant by Thomas Gramus, with assent of Roger Gramus his father, to Margam Abbey, of land adjacent to the highroad leading from the bridge of Kenefeg water to the Goyelake water. For 20*sh*.

Thirteenth century, about 1207.

No. 378. Arbitration by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Legate of the Apostolic See, directed to Nicholas ap Gurgant, Bishop of Llandaff, settling the dispute between the parsons of the churches of St. Leonard, Newcastle, and St. James, Chenefeg [Kenfig], viz., Job the priest and Master Henry Tusard, in the following manner, that the said Henry relinquishes to the church of Newcastle the tithe of Geoffrey Esturmi and thirty acres of land belonging to the church of Chenefeg. [*Latin*.

*Witnesses* : Roger of Bishopsbridge, Archbishop Elect of York ; John, treasurer of York ; Thomas, treasurer of Lond' ; Jordan, treasurer of Salisbury ; Richard Castel.

Dated at Canterbury, A.D. 1154. Seal wanting.

No. 386. Grant by William the chaplain, son of Kederech, to John Peruat and Alice his wife, of a messuage and land which Kederech his father held in the town of Kenefeg, near the street called "Monks Street", between the Grange of Margam Abbey and the land of Thomas Gramus. Rent 2*d.* to the lord of the fee, and one man's work for one day in autumn and 20*sh.* beforehand.

*Witnesses* : William Terry ; Henry Willoc ; Adam Herding ; Walter Magor ; Nicholas Rotarius, or Wheeler ; John Jacobus, or James ; William Albus. About 1283, A.D.

Fine pointed oval seal, green wax, chipped,  $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$  in. A tonsured head, couped at the neck, profile to the left ; above it a hand of blessing issuing from the clouds.

#### SECOND SERIES.

No. 544 (9). William, Earl of Gloucester, notifies to his sheriff of Glamorgan and all his barons, that he has given to Helias the clerk five acres of land at Kenefeg, lying between the land which belonged to Robert Passelewe, and that which the Earl gave to Gregory de Turri and the said Helias. And Helias will pay to Robert, the Earl's son, yearly three decii [*i.e.* dice] of ivory.

*Witness* : Hawisia the Countess. 13th century.

No. 544 (10). William, Earl of Gloucester, notifies to all his men, English and Welsh, that he has granted to the Lady Alienor, Queen of England, the three decii of ivory which Elias her clerk paid yearly for five acres of land at Kenefeg.

*Witness* : Hawisia the Countess. 13th century.

No. 544 (13). William, Earl of Gloucester, to his sheriff and barons "de Gualis" [of Wales], that he has granted permission to the monks of Margam to make a fishery in Kenefec water, if it can be made without prejudice to the mill which he intends to make therein.

*Witness* : Hapsa the Countess.

13th century.

No. 680. Sale by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, William, Lord Herbert, son and heir apparent, James Herbert of Tythopp, co. Oxon, and others, to Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, Bart., of the Manor of Kenfigg, *alias* Kenfeague, for £525.

[*English.*]

Dated 11th May, 20 Chas. II, A.D. 1668. Signatures and indistinct seals.

No. 702. Sale by Jenkin Thomas of Tangier, in Africa, merchant, to Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, Bart., of a messuage at Mill-hill, in the parishes of Pyle and Kenfig.

[English.]

Dated 1st August, 22 Chas. II, A.D. 1670. Seal and signature of the vendor.

On the dors a Power of Attorney to Christopher Cradocke of Margam to deliver seisin.

No. 738. Lease for a year by Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, Bart., to Sir William Leman, of North Hall, co. Hertf., Bart., and John Wyndham of Dunraven, serjeant-at-law, for £5, of the manor and grange of Pill, St. Michael's Grange, the Manor of Kenfigge, Tanglust, land in Pill and Kenfigge, St. Michael's Mill, Lalleston Manor, Langewydd Manor and Grange, the Manor of Tiethegstone, *alias* Stormey, etc., at a peppercorn rent, with intent to take a grant and release of the inheritance of the premises.

[English.]

Dated 30th April, 1 Jas. II, A.D., 1685. Signature and paper seal of arms.

No. 826. Lease by William, Earl of Pembroke, to Robert Loughor and Richard and Thomas his sons, for their lives, of the demesne lands of Kenfig, land called Gameshill (mines of coal, iron, etc., excepted), for £193 6*sh.* 8*d.*, and a yearly rent of £5 2*sh.*

[English.]

Dated 7th October, 44 Elizabeth [A.D. 1602]. Signature of Rob. Loughor.

No. 903. Lease by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, to Richard Lougher of Kenfeage, gentleman, of the demesne lands of Kenfeage, land called Grames Hill, etc. (with wood, mines and royalties excepted), for the term of the lives of the said Richard, Thomas his son, and Anne his daughter, for £110 fine, a yearly of £8, and specified services.

[English.]

Dated 26th March, 7 Chas. I [A.D. 1632]. Signature of R. Lougher.

No. 976. Appointment by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, of Thomas Loughor of Cornely, to be steward in the Lordships and Manors of Newton Nottage and the Town and Borough of Kenfigg, with the Constableness of the Castle there.

[English.]

Dated 4th September, 13 Chas. II, A.D. 1661. Signature and indistinct seal of arms.

No. 704. Sale by Evan Gronow of Pyle and Kinfigg, and Elizabeth David his wife to Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, of a mansion, house and lands called "y-Kaewrth-y-Ty" in Pyle and Kynfigg for £38. [English.]

Dated 4th March, 22 Chas. II, A.D. 1670. Signatures and indistinct seals.

No. 777. Grant by John, son of Hosebert de Kenefig, to Alice the inclusa, or recluse, formerly the famula, or servant, at St. James' Church of Kenefeg, of a messuage in the town of Kenefeg, situate on the south part of St. James' Cemetery. Rent, two peppercorns at Michaelmas, and xi shillings "in gersumma", or premium. [Latin.]

*Witnesses:* W. Frankelein; Philip the clerk; Thomas de Corneli; John Albus; W. Ruddoc; Maurice Grammus; Thomas Walensis.

No seal.

No. 785. Copy of a grant by Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord of Glamorgan and Morgan, to John Gethin, of the Mill of Kenefeg, suit of the Mill of Newton Nottage, land at Gramos-hill, etc. [Latin.]

Dated 22nd Feb., 2 Henry VII [A.D. 1487].

### THIRD SERIES.

No. 1321. A Roll entitled: "Manerium or Borough de Kenfig. A perfect Survey of all the lands that all and singular tenants doe houlde under the Right Honble. Phillip Earle of Pembroke and Montgomerie as well by Lease or otherwise together with their Rents and Dueties at their seuerall names appearing, taken at a Court of Survey held the 19 day of August Anno Domini 1650. Before Thomas Rees gentleman Steward there. By vertue of Comission unto him directed," etc. Vellum. [English.]

No. 1443. Lease for a year with a view to release by Sir Edward Mansell of Margam, co. Glamorgan, Bart., to John Millington of Newicke, co. Sussex, Esq., and John Emilie of London, merchant, of the Manor and Grange of Pile, St. Michael's<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Llanmihangel.

Grange on the east of Kenfig river, the Manor of Kenffigge, Tanglust lands, St. Michael's Mill, the Manor of Lalleston, the Manor and Grange of Langewydd, Farm Vach there, Sheeps Grange, the Manor and Grange of Horgrove, and a large number of other estates in co. Glamorgan. [*English.*]

Dated 12th May, 2 James II, A.D. 1686. Signature and seal of the lessor.

Vellum.

No. 1446. Deed of Settlement on the marriage of Thomas Hopkin of the parish of Pill and Kenffigge, and Mary Cuffe, eldest daughter of William Cuffe of Margam, whereby a mansion house, messuage and tenement of lands called Kaewrth-y-ty, Kaiebach, Kaeclay, Silveacre and Kaepwll, in the said parish of Pill and Kenfig, are conveyed to the said William, and to John Cuffe of Margam, in trust for the parties in tail, with provisions and specified remainder.

Dated 20th December, 2 James II, A.D. 1686. Signed and sealed.

Vellum.

No. 1514. Agreement by Jenkin Lawrence and Evan John to rent the tithe, corn, and grain of the Parish of Pill and Kenfigg, with the tithe barn and a field adjoining, called Erw Cicily, for one year at a rent of £58. [*English.*]

Dated 4th April, A.D. 1729. Signatures.

Paper.

## NOTES ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF SOME OLD HOUSES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LLANSILIN, DENBIGHSHIRE.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., R.C.A., A.R.I.B.A.

AT the Oswestry meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, in 1893, a paper was read by the late Mr. Arthur Baker on "Some Residences of the Descendants of Einion Efell."<sup>1</sup>

In his opening remarks Mr. Baker apologised for the title of his paper. His remarks, he said, would extend to other houses than those strictly within the limits of the title he had first chosen.

Since 1893 Mr. Baker had been further studying the subject, with the intention of publishing his paper in a more extended form. His work, however, remained incomplete at the time of his death.

In 1890 we spent a few days in the neighbourhood of Llansilin, and, together with Mr. Baker, visited the old houses of Moelwrch, Glascoed, Pen-y-Bryn, Lloran Issa, and Plâs Newydd. The other houses referred to in these notes we have not seen. Mr. Baker's original sketch-books and drawings have come into our hands. We have written these notes with a twofold purpose. In the first place, that the results of the work Mr. Baker had given up so much time to should not be entirely lost; in the second, that, as of all subjects of archæological interest none are more liable to utter destruction than old houses, the illustrations may possibly be, within a few years, the only record of some of the old houses remaining to us.

The illustrations here reproduced are from the originals made by Mr. Baker, with the exception of

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xi, p. 71.

the sketches of Moelwrch and the west front of Ty Newydd, which are from our drawings made from sketches made by Mr. Baker; the details of the staircases at Glascoed and Lloran Issa, which are from our own sketches; and the details of the staircase in the south wing at Ty Newydd, which are from a drawing by Mr. J. G. Owen, from sketches by Mr. Baker.

In the paper referred to above, Mr. Baker dealt with the subject of the builders and occupiers of the various

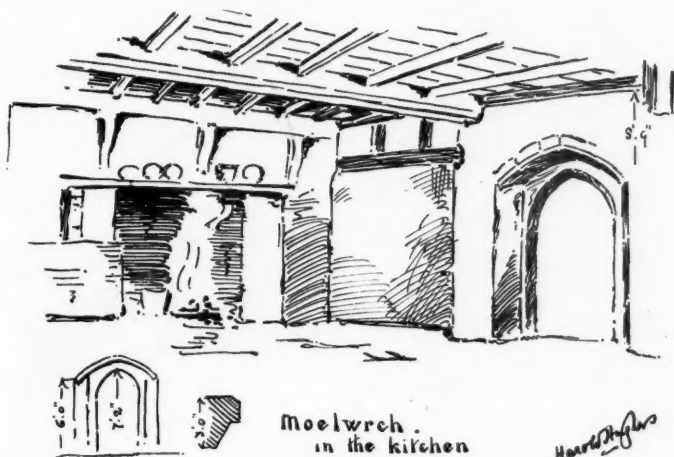


Fig. 1.

houses. Much information concerning these may be obtained from the "Llyfr Silin", which has been published in the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The subject will not be considered in these notes, but will be left to those better acquainted with the family history of the neighbourhood. We will confine our remarks to the architectural features of some of the houses, and trace a few of the various changes that took place in their forms between the fifteenth and the end of the seventeenth century.

The information respecting the architecture and

arrangement of the houses is taken almost entirely from Mr. Baker's sketches and notes.

Several of the houses are known to have been in existence prior to the fifteenth century. No visible architectural features of the original work of the earliest houses apparently exist. At Moelwrch a doorway still remains, which appears to be of very early fifteenth-century workmanship. Formerly an external doorway, it now gives access to a modern addition



Fig. 2.

from the older portion of the house. The doorway is shown in the sketch of the kitchen (Fig. 1). It has a two-centred arched head, with a two-centred segmental rear-arch. There is no moulding, but the arches and outer jambs are chamfered. The stops to the jamb chamfers are too much defaced to allow their detail to be made out. Portions of the walls doubtless contain stonework of the same period, though the doorway is the only visible early feature now existing. The plan of the ancient house appears to have been a parallelogram, though possibly it may have had a wing.

The old walls measure 3 ft. and 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness. The house has been divided into storeys at a later date, probably in the seventeenth century, and the

### HENBLAS

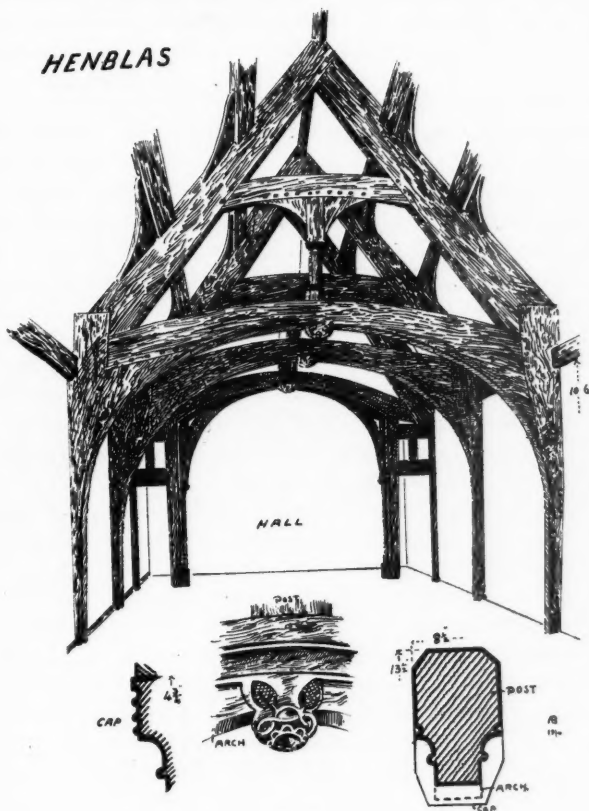


Fig. 3.

great fireplace and chimney added. We give a sketch of the exterior of the house (Fig. 2).

Henblas, near Llangedwyn, is an example of a small house of the late fifteenth century. After the manner of mediæval houses, the main feature was the hall with

its open timbered roof. In order to show the old roof timbers in the sketch (fig. 3), the internal subdivisions of the house have been omitted. A roof principal, near one end of the hall, is divided into three divisions by posts carried down to the floor. The central division is much the largest of the three. It has an arched head, springing from caps at either side. The side divisions are only of the width of ordinary doorways, and have straight heads with mullioned lights above. Mr. Baker considered this principal was at the lower end of the hall, and took the place of the screen so often employed to shut off the passage between the outer doors. He suggested that it was intended to hang curtains from this principal. It does not, however, seem clear to us that this was at the lower end of the hall.

Of the roof, the end principal still remains *in situ*. The legs have been cut off, to give more room in the kitchen, when the house was converted into two storeys. As one other principal could be utilised as a partition, it has been allowed to remain. The others have been used up in the front of the house.

The principals are arched at a low level, and have wall posts. A post, with base, shaft and cap, rests on the centre of the lower beam, immediately above the crown of the arch. From the cap level upwards the post is of a square section, and has curved braces framed into a collar beam. In the centre of the arch is a carved boss with a geometrical flower surrounded by intertwined branches, out of which grow fruit, possibly intended for cones or acorns. The roof had two rows of purlins, and was stiffened with curved wind-braces.

At Hafod, Rhiwlas, is a roof apparently of sixteenth-century design. The house consists of two separate buildings, placed at right angles to each other, and connected together by a short modern passage. On the plan (fig. 4) Mr. Baker has indicated the dates he considered might be assigned to the various portions of the buildings. The lower portion of the walls, shown in

section by a black tint, are 2 ft. 6 ins. in thickness, and are probably the oldest work remaining. The windows and doors, and other architectural features, however, would be later insertions. The lower half of the walls of the building at right angles, shown in section by double cross-hatching, would probably belong to the sixteenth century. Only a portion of this building is now standing. Mr. Baker was able to trace the old foundations of the other part, showing that the original building was nearly as long again as it is at present. The old foundations are indicated on the plan. The portion still existing contains the old roof referred to above. The walls have been raised; a large chimney has been inserted into what was formerly the centre of the hall, and other alterations have been carried out. Still, two old principals have been allowed to remain. Their positions are indicated by A A and B B on the plan, respectively.

In the perspective drawing (fig. 5) Mr. Baker has shown a third principal, which, of course, does not now exist. Its position would have been in the portion of the house now destroyed. The hall was 22 ft. 4 ins. wide internally, and the portion that remains was divided into three divisions by two rows of massive timber posts supporting the roof principals. The section of the solid posts at B B is that of columns at the angles, separated by two sides of a square, set diagonally; they are shown to a large scale on the drawing of the plan of the house. The posts have moulded caps, and were continued upwards, of a simpler section, till they supported massive plates running longitudinally the length of the building. Heavy tie-beams, raised considerably in the centre, started from the level of the top of the plates and rested on the posts. Springing from the caps of the posts, curved and cusped braces, tenoned into the upper portions of the posts and plates, stiffened the roof longitudinally. Other braces, springing from the same level, likewise curved and cusped, tenoned into the posts and tie-beams, gave the

roof an arched appearance. The spandrels formed by these cusps were filled with tracery. The mouldings of the wooden arch were terminated at the crown by a

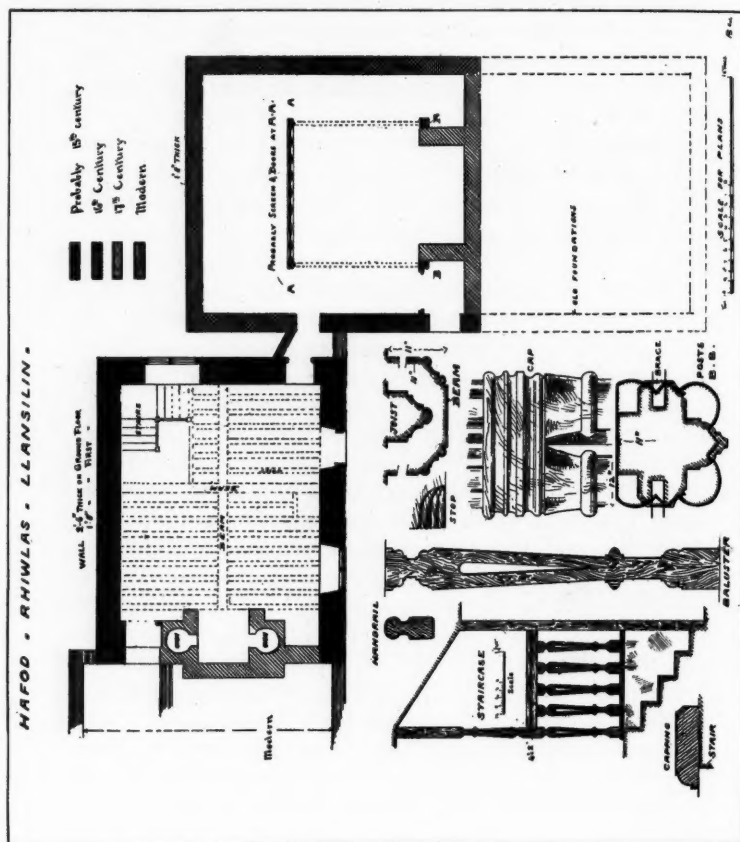


Fig. 4.

boss carved with foliage of a simple character. Resting on the centre of the tie-beam, a post, in section of the form of four combined shafts, with cap and base, supported the ridge. The cap was placed some little distance below the ridge. Curved and cusped braces,

springing from the cap, and tenoned into the upper part of the posts and ridge-piece, stiffened the roof longitudinally. The principals were strengthened by

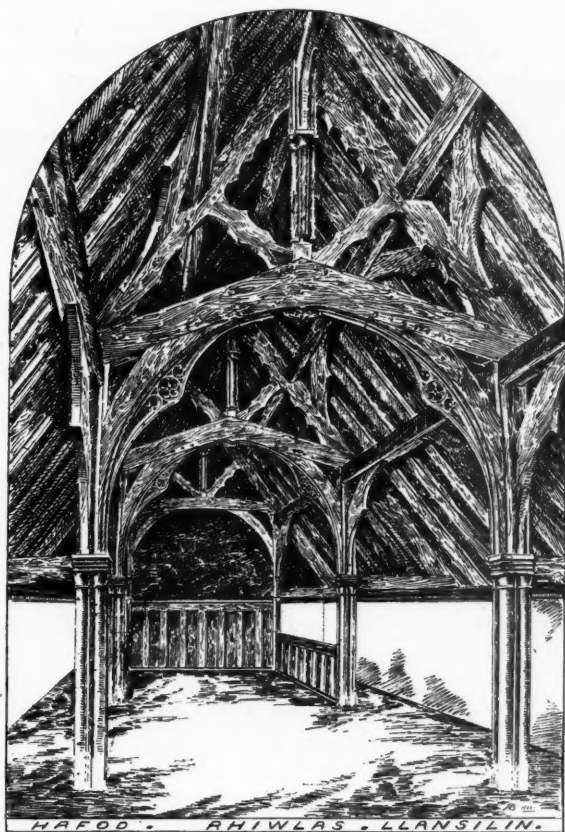


Fig. 5.

struts from the tie-beams, the open spaces formed by the struts and principal rafters being ornamented with shallow cusps.

We are doubtful whether Mr. Baker is correct in

showing a second principal of a similar design to that at B in his sketch. The roof at Pen-y-Bryn, the next example we shall touch on, has one principal arranged more or less in the same manner as that at Hafod, divided into three divisions by two posts. The next principal, in this case, is of different design, and is constructed without posts.

The principal at A is of simpler design than that at B. It is not arched below the tie-beam, and the braces are neither cusped nor traceried. The roof had one row of purlins on either side, with cusped wind-braces.

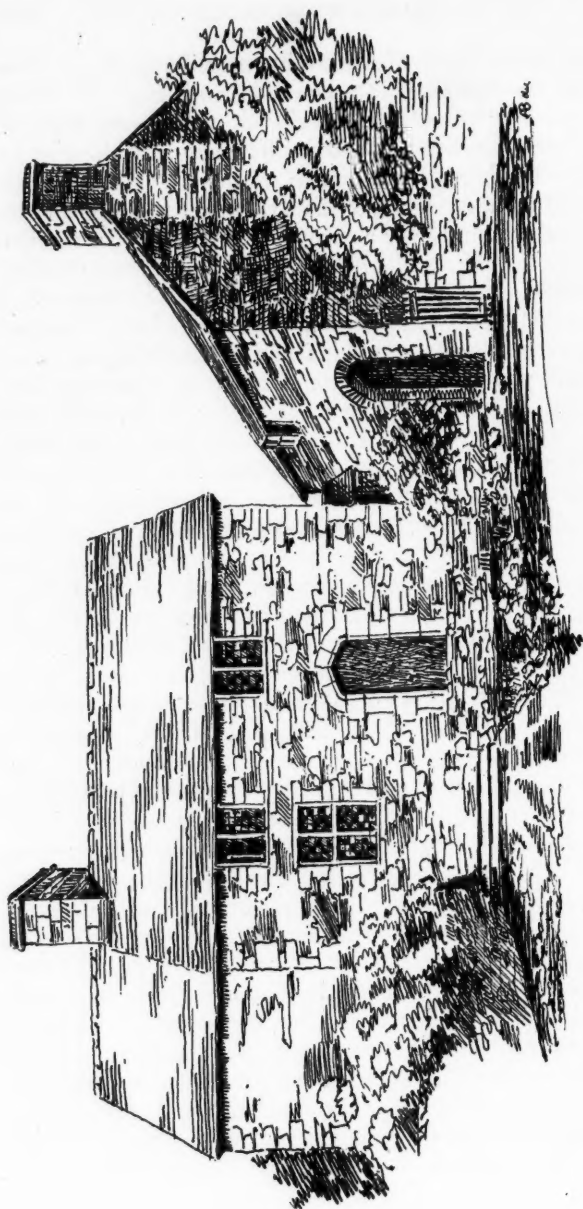
Between posts A and A a screen, about 6 ft. high, was constructed of vertical boards, 1 in. and 3 ins. in thickness alternately. The thicker boards were grooved to receive the thinner. A wooden sill, head, and capping completed the screen. There are indications of screens of less height running longitudinally between posts A A and B B.

The sketch of the house (fig. 6) shows its external appearance at the present day.

The general arrangement of the hall and roof at Pen-y-Bryn have much in common with those at Henblas and Hafod-Rhiwlas. The roof would probably have been erected about the middle of the sixteenth century. The roof principals are arched more or less after the manner of those at Henblas. The arch, however, is carried up to the collar beam, and the greater height thus obtained allowed the house to be converted into two storeys in the seventeenth century with less alteration than in the case of Henblas. The plan of the house is after the usual mediæval type. It consisted of a hall, 19 ft. 3 ins. in width. The other departments were placed at either end. At one end, probably the lower, is a partition. Doorways, with four-centred arched heads in either end of this partition, probably communicated with the buttery, etc. It is not perfectly clear, however, which end of the hall the daïs occupied. One principal, distant one bay from the opposite end to the partition mentioned above, is

divided into three divisions by massive posts, in the manner of the roofs at Henblas and Hafod. This partition may be seen in the sketch of the roof (fig. 7). The central division is arched. The side divisions have straight heads or lintels, with mullioned lights above, after the manner of those at Henblas. The posts are very massive, and bear a strong resemblance in section to those at Hafod-Rhiwlas, though they are more elaborate. The height to the cap is in proportion greater. Possibly this principal marked the position of the daïs. The other principal, still remaining *in situ*, has wall posts and is arched, the arch spanning the building. The space above the collar is divided into three by struts. By cusping the timbers, the central division takes the form of a quatrefoil, the other two of trefoils. The roof has two rows of purlins, and is stiffened with cusped wind-braces. The sketch of the exterior shows (fig. 8) the present appearance of the house. When the upper floor was inserted in the seventeenth century, light for the bedrooms was obtained by placing dormer windows in the roof. The chimneys would date from the same century.

In Plâs Newydd we have an example of a fair-sized Elizabethan house. It seems doubtful, however, whether the original design was ever completed. The old house appears to have been intended to have been of the E-shaped plan, a parallelogram with two wings and a porch in the centre. The east wing either never existed or has been destroyed. The large open-timbered roofed halls had, by this time, generally given place to rooms of less height with flat ceilings, two or more storeys occupying the height formerly given up to the great hall. The house has been greatly altered in the early eighteenth century, and largely added to. The old staircases have disappeared and given place to one of this date. In Plâs Newydd we find the big fireplace with circular ovens on either side, and smaller fireplaces with the recesses on either side occupied by fair-sized closets.



MAFOD • RHIWLAS • LLANSILIN

Fig. 6.

In the seventeenth century building operations were rife, and important alterations and additions were made to the old houses. It was during this century that the lofty halls were divided into storeys, and the great chimneys were set down in the middle of the house.



Fig. 7.

Extensive additions were made at Moelfre, Lloran Uchaf, Lloran Issa, and Glascoed.

At Ty Newydd a long range of timber buildings, now forming a wing at one side of the house, is either late Elizabethan or early Jacobean. This wing is 58 ft. long. Originally it contained two storeys. At a later

date an attic storey has been added. It is lighted by dormer windows. The pitch of the old roof may be seen in the attic. Lloran Uchaf and Glascoed possessed similar wings, which, however, at a later date have been shortened.

The staircase is a striking feature in seventeenth-century houses. Those at Lloran Issa, Glascoed, and Pen-y-Bryn are characteristic examples. The two latter, however, are not in their original positions. The single newelled staircase, so common in Elizabethan work, had been succeeded by the dog-legged staircase. At Lloran Issa the stairs are carried round four sides of a small right-angled well, of slightly larger dimensions one way than the other. At each angle is a massive newel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. square. The newels have elaborately-moulded heads, carried up a considerable height above the handrails, and moulded pendants below the outer strings of the stairs. The faces of the newels have sunk panels worked out of the solid. Between the moulded handrail and the string are the flat-shaped and pierced balusters so characteristic of the period. The flights of steps are short, five steps occupying the long and four the short side of the staircase well. The stairs are fairly steep, the treads measuring about 10 ins. to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ins. risers. The general appearance of the staircase may be seen in fig. 9. We give further details of the various parts (fig. 10).

The staircase at Glascoed (fig. 11) is very similar in character to that at Lloran Issa, but the newels are of less elaborate design. By comparing the detailed illustrations of the two staircases, the differences in the designs of the newels, handrails, and balusters may be noted.

The balustrade at Hafod-Rhiwlas, shown on the drawing of the plan of the house, p. 160, is of like description to those at Lloran Issa and Glascoed.

The staircase at Pen-y-Bryn (fig. 12) is striking and peculiar. The newel-heads are quaint, and show imagination on the part of the designer. The balusters lack

the simplicity of those at Lloran Issa and Glascoed. Instead of being shaped out of flat timber, the four faces are worked. Their outline is less pleasing, and gives a

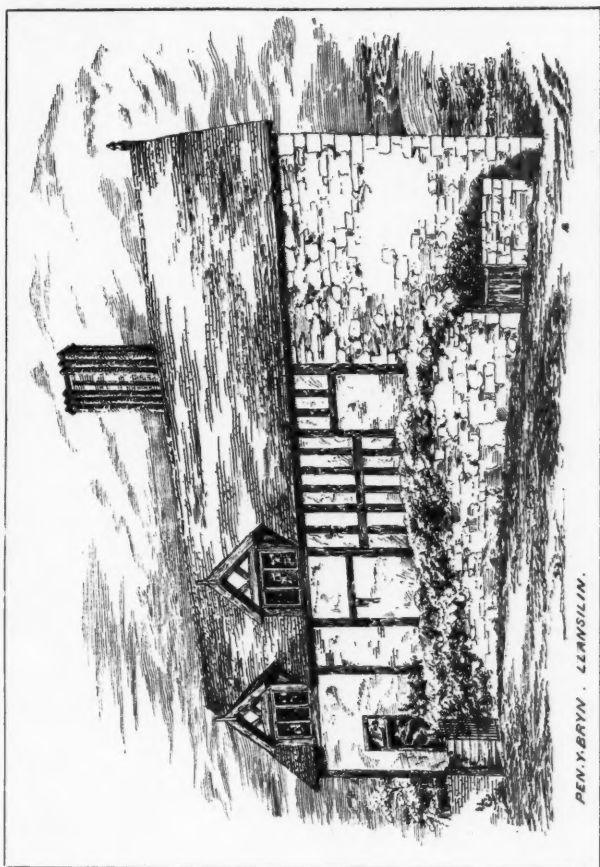


Fig. 8.

heavier appearance than those of the two former examples. The general design may be seen from the sketch of a portion of the staircase. Sketches of the newel-head and a baluster, and sections of the handrail and string, are given to a larger scale.



Fig. 9.

An illustration (fig. 13) is given of a massive nail-

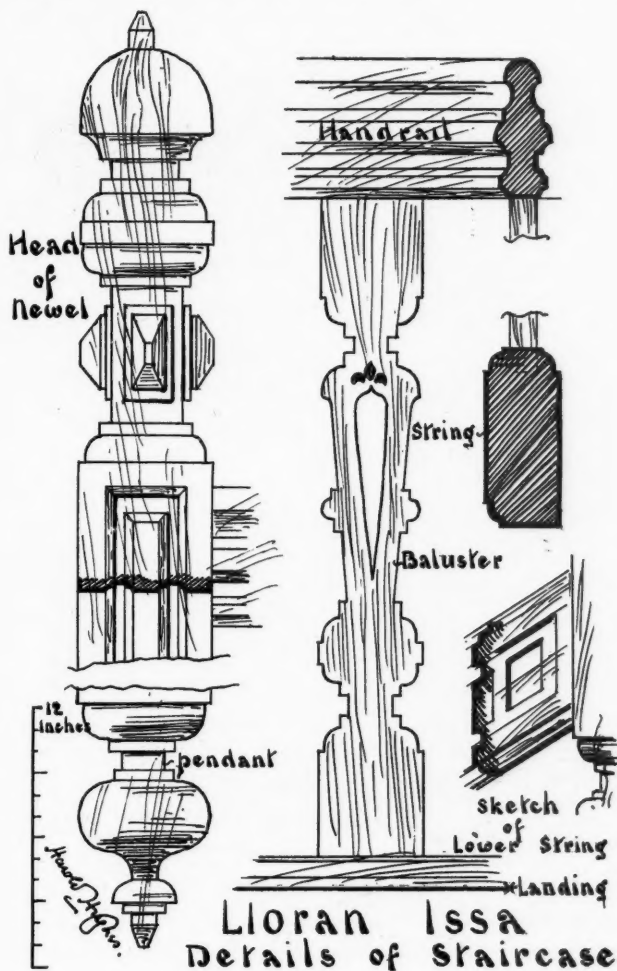


Fig. 10.

studded door opening into the attic at Glascoed. It is formed of a layer of 1-in. horizontal boarding, a layer

170 OLD HOUSES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF  
 of 1-in. vertical boarding, and a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. frame. The

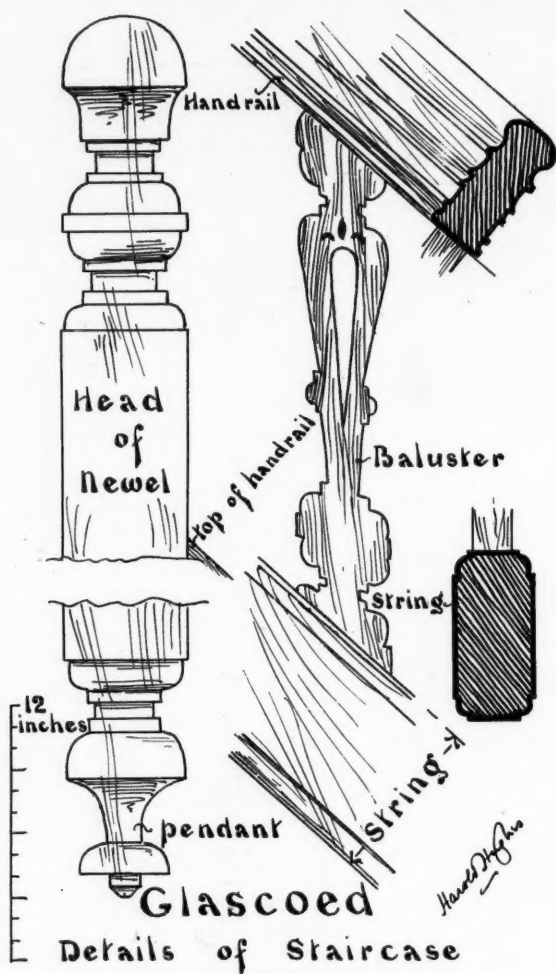


Fig. 11.

wrought-iron band hinges are inserted between the frame and the vertical boarding. A rebate is formed

on the door by projecting the boarding beyond the framework.

As the century advanced, classic influence became

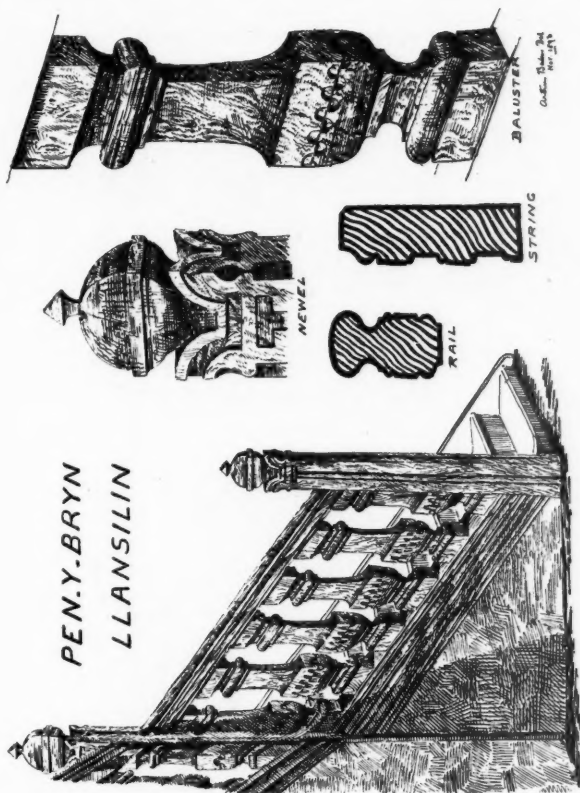
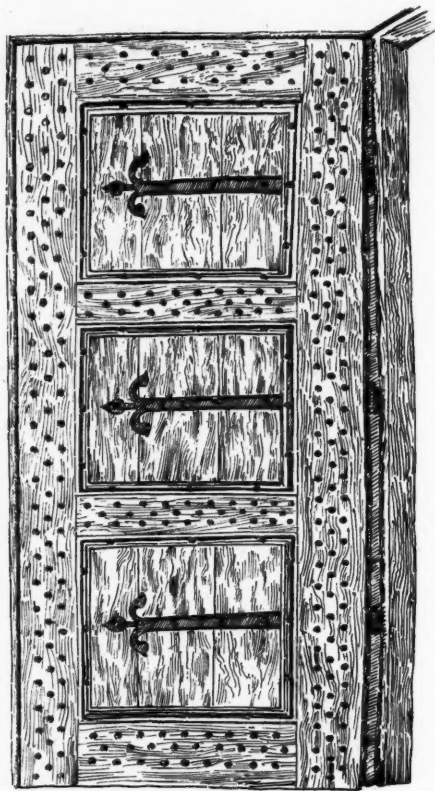


Fig. 12.

more distinctly marked. The sections of the mouldings are more directly derived from Roman art. Deep cornices are introduced. The window mullion of the fillet and quarter-circle section, introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gives place to the window frame of square section. The lights are generally not more

than two side by side, and two in height, divided by a single transome. The windows are higher in proportion than those of the earlier part of the century. We



GLASCOED

Fig. 13.

find the glass generally brought well out to the face. The rooms are smaller and more numerous than previously.

The central portion of Lloran Uchaf, containing a

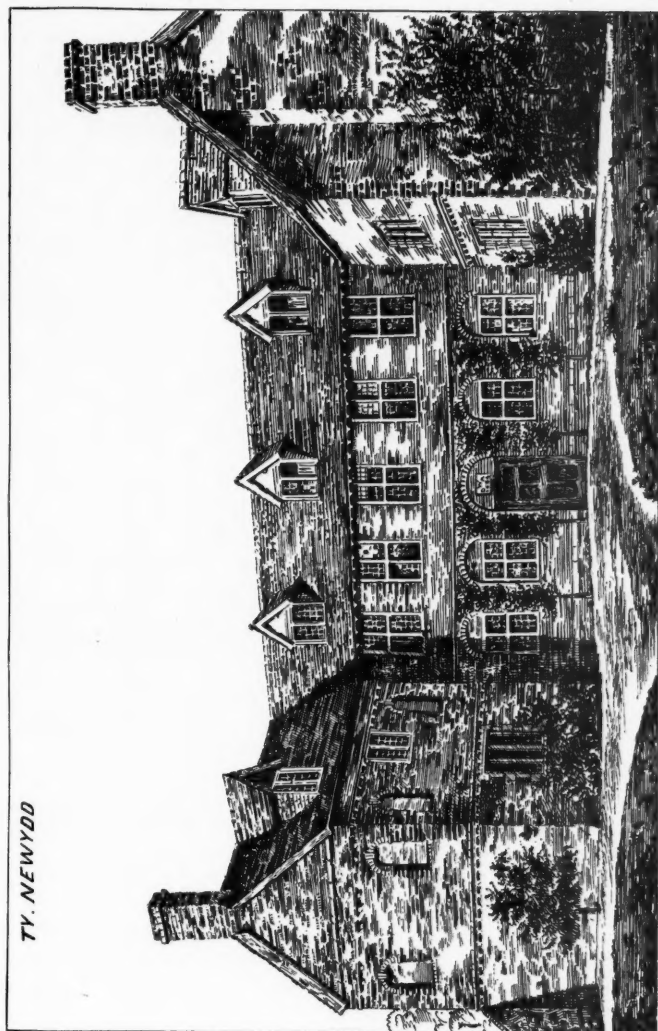


Fig. 14.—South Front, Ty Newydd.

staircase and set of rooms in very perfect condition, may be mentioned as a good example of a building of

this period. The rooms open out of each other. The walls are lined with oak panelling. The outer members of the mouldings are raised above the frames. The panelling is divided by pilasters.

Ty Newydd is an example of an exterior of this period. Over the doorway, in the centre of the south front, is a panel with the initial W placed over D A. The date 1684 is below. We give sketches (figs. 14 and 15) of the south and west fronts. The lower

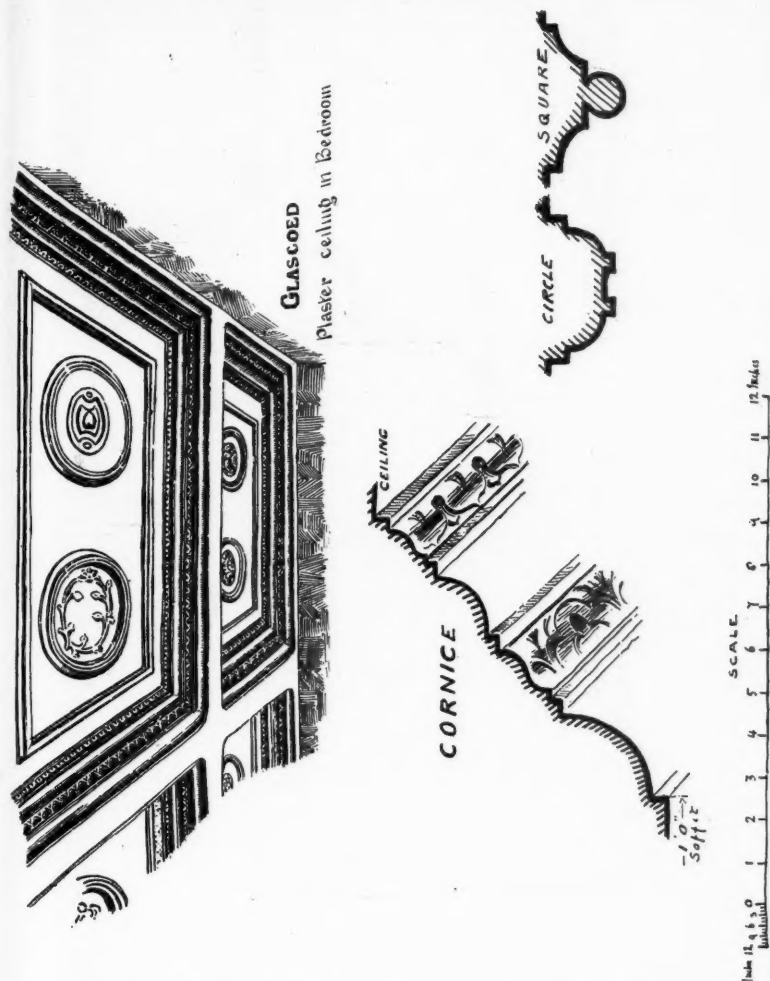


Fig. 15.

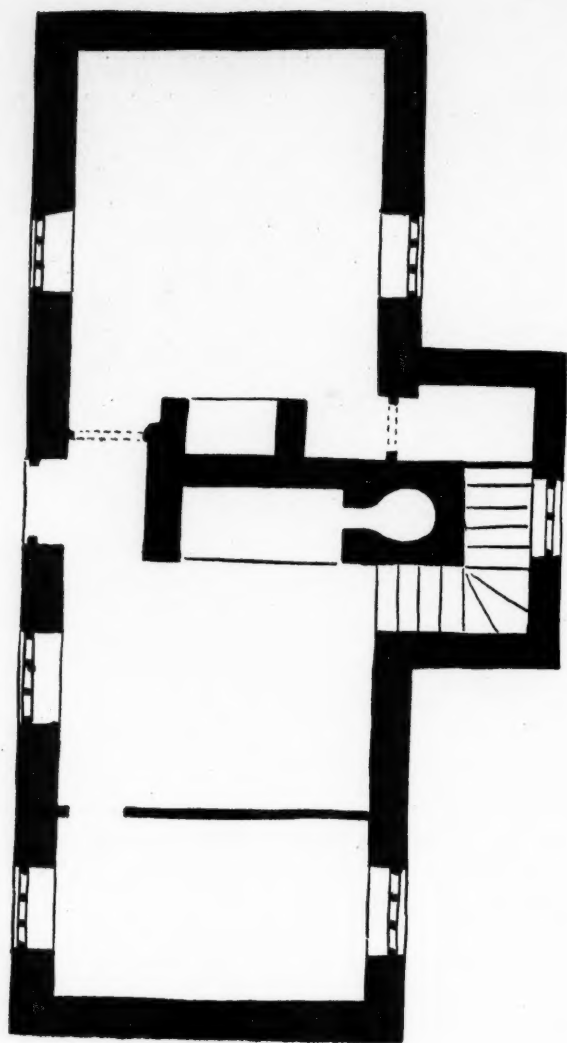
portion of the wall in the west front would be older than the upper.

In the sixteenth century we find elaborate plaster ceilings and wall decorations, often ornamented, to a great extent, with heraldic devices. At the period we are dealing with, the plaster ceilings often have a heavy appearance, and lack the spontaneous expression so frequently met with in the earlier examples. The ceiling of a bed-room at Glascoed, of a portion of which we give a sketch (fig. 16), follows, in its general construction of deeply-recessed panels, a classic idea. The mouldings,

however, are neither Gothic nor fully-developed Renais-



sance. Those of the inner squares are a reminiscence of a Gothic detail, to which they bear a far greater resemblance than either those of the beams or circles.



GROUND PLAN  
OF  
BRON-HEILOG



Fig. 17.

In the enrichments of the mouldings of the beams a strong classic influence may be discovered. The ceiling would probably date from about the middle of the seventeenth century.

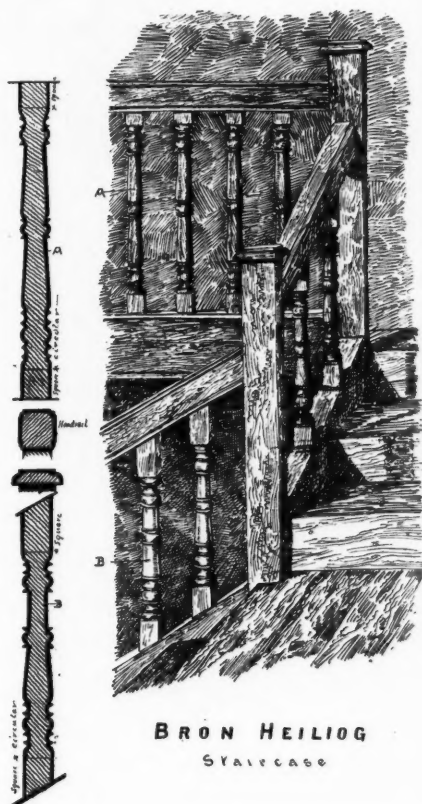


Fig. 18.

Bron-heilog is a small but perfect example of a late seventeenth-century house. It is situated near Lloran Uchaf. The plan (fig. 17) is that of a parallelogram, divided into two by a large chimney, one division being

slightly larger than the other. The entrance is nearly

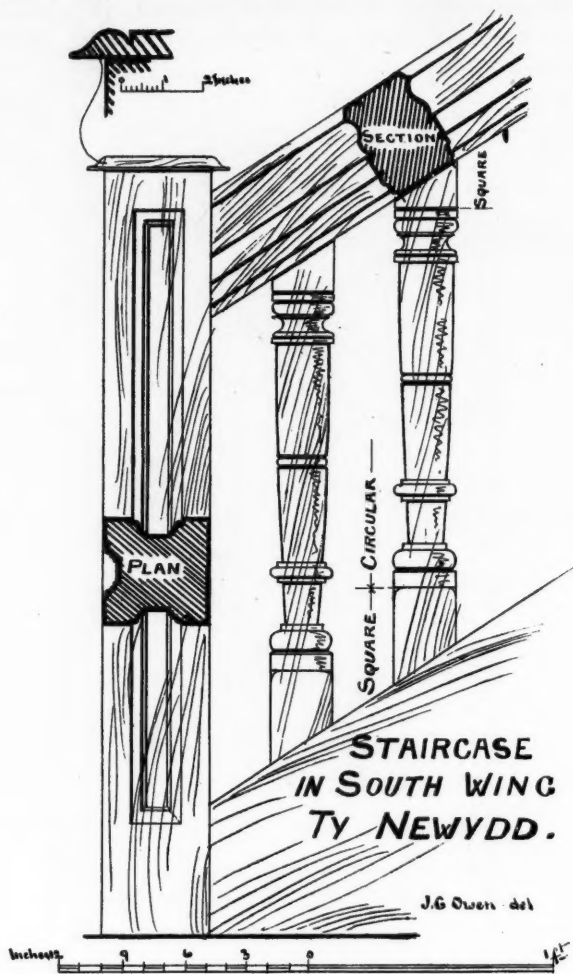


Fig. 19.

in the centre of one side, and opposite the chimney. A small internal porch is formed between the entrance

doorway and the chimney-breast. A doorway, opening out of the entrance porch on the left, gives access into the parlour, while on the right is the kitchen, with a scullery beyond and opening out of it. It seems probable, however, that the partition between the kitchen and scullery has been inserted at a later period. A circular oven opens out of one side of the large kitchen fireplace. The staircase starts out of the kitchen, and is carried round the oven. Under the stairs is a closet opening out of the parlour. The rooms on the first floor correspond to those below. A closet occupies the space over the porch, and is lighted by a window. The sketch (fig. 18) of the stairs will show the change of ideas in design that had taken place since the staircases of Lloran Issa and Glascoed were constructed. The elaborate newel-tops and flat-shaped balusters have, in this instance, given place to the simply moulded and flat terminations and turned balusters. We give an illustration (fig. 19) of the details of a staircase of similar character in the south wing at Ty Newydd.

There are many houses of great architectural interest in the neighbourhood we have not referred to in these notes. We have merely endeavoured roughly to trace, from a few examples, the general development of the house from the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century: from the mediæval to the more or less modern dwelling. The subject is one of much interest, and well worthy of more minute study by those who have the time and opportunity.

---

## Cambrian Archaeological Association.

---

# Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest.

1897.

*(Continued from p. 87.)*

---

## EXCURSIONS.

### TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th.—EXCURSION No. 1.

#### BURTON.

**Route.**—Members assembled at 9 A.M. in the CASTLE SQUARE, and were conveyed by carriage to BURTON (7 miles south of Haverfordwest); going by Ratford Bridge, Walwyns Castle, Steynton, and Rosemarket; and returning by Langwm and Johnston.

Total distance, 27 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at WALWYNS CASTLE ( $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Haverfordwest); ROMANS CASTLE ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Walwyn's Castle); STEYNTON ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Roman's Castle); ROSEMARKET ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Steynton); BURTON (3 miles south-east of Steynton); and WILLIAMSTON (1 mile north of Burton).

BENTON CASTLE (1 mile east of Williamston) and BURTON CROMLECH (near Williamston) were visited on foot.

On the return journey stops were made at LANGWM (2 miles north of Williamston) and JOHNSTON (4 miles west of Langwm and 4 miles south of Haverfordwest).

LUNCHEON was provided, by kind invitation of the President and Lady Scourfield, at WILLIAMSTON.

**Walwyns Castle and Church.**—Here the Rev. T. G. Marshall read a few notes on the parish and the church, referring to the legend which connects Walwyns Castle with King Arthur's knight Gawaine, and to the later story of Wogan, the regicide, taking sanctuary in the porch of the church and dying there.

The church has been completely rebuilt with the exception of the lower part of the tower, which was of the military type usual in this

part of Pembrokeshire. The Norman font is still preserved, although a modern one takes its place for use at baptisms.

Walwyns Castle Church stands in a strong position from a defensive point of view, being nearly surrounded by a deep ravine. Close to the churchyard on the south side is an extensive earthwork, possibly a British stronghold in the first instance, and altered apparently in Norman times, when the great mound where the keep stood was erected.

("Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. iii, p. 396; Fenton's "Pembrokeshire", p. 160.)

**Romans Castle.**—This is a small camp, situated on high ground and commanding an extensive view of South Pembrokeshire, the tower of Steynton church being a prominent landmark visible in the distance.

The fortification has a ground plan which is something between an oval and a rectangle in shape. If the sides were straighter, it might be described as a rectangle with rounded corners.

The somewhat unusual nature of the plan, coupled with the peculiar name of the camp, has given rise to the idea that it is of Roman origin. The name, however, is probably a corruption of *Roma's* or *Rama's* Castle.

Except as regards its plan, this camp is similar to those which are called ancient British throughout Wales. The defences consist of a double rampart with a ditch on the outside.

The ramparts are constructed of a mixture of earth and shale, and are thickly overgrown with ferns and gorse, contrasting strongly with the light green colour of the surrounding meadow.

("Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 346.)

**Steynton Church and Inscribed Stone.**—Here the party were conducted over the church by the Rev. E. H. Jones, who described the remarkable discoveries made during the restorations in 1883, which included the foundations of an early Christian church and two dolmens 4 ft. under the floor of the nave, a Cromwellian pike and two horses' skulls under the chancel arch, and bones, probably relics of saints, built into specially-prepared recesses in each of the piers of the nave arcades. Prof. Rhys described the "Gendili" Ogam inscribed stone in the churchyard, and pointed out that it had been utilised three, if not four, times as a gravestone at different periods, from the fifth or sixth century down to the present century.

The following letter, relating to the discoveries in Steynton Church, was addressed by the Vicar to Mr. Edward Laws, F.S.A., who has kindly sent it to the Editor for publication :—

"Steynton Vicarage, Milford Haven.

"February 25th, 1896.

"DEAR SIR,—I will endeavour to answer your questions as clearly as possible.

"1. The pike-head was of iron, and is now in the possession of Capt. Macfarlane, R.N., Milford Haven.

"2. The cavities were found in the four pillars of the arcade, and in each we found a human thigh-bone about 7 ft. from the floor.

"3. I cannot tell you the date of the arcade. I am told that there are only four churches with similar arcades. The pillars are square.

"4. Dr. Griffith, of Milford Haven, who was a member of the Restoration Committee, said at once that the bones found in the cavities were human thigh-bones.

"5. We saw the foundation of a small church within the walls of the present building: it contained only a nave. The cromlechs were about 4 ft. below the surface, and were more than 5 ft. in length.

"I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"E. HUMPHREY JONES.

"E. Laws, Esq., F.S.A."

Mr. Laws adds: "To read this riddle is no easy task. I think we may take it for granted that the cromlechs (or kistvaens) are the earliest of these remains.

"The little church is perhaps coeval with the Ogam stone standing in the churchyard.

"The arcade I believe to be a thirteenth-century erection. Why the human bones were immured I cannot tell; perhaps, as Mr. Jones suggests, they were relics of saints.

"The iron spear-head and the horse bones were perhaps of the kistvaen date; perhaps of the Ogam period.

"Did the architect make a plan of the little church?"

(*Church*.—"Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. xiii, p. 354; Fenton, p. 189).  
(*Inscribed Stone*.—Prof. J. O. Westwood, in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. ii, p. 292; Prof. J. Rhys, in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. xii, p. 217; and 5th Series, vol. xiv, p. 326; and J. R. Allen, in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. vi, p. 308.)

**Rosemarket Church.**—Lucy Walters, the wife—or, as some say, the mistress—of Charles II, and mother of the Duke of Monmouth, was born at Rosemarket. The house known as "The Great House" was the conjectured place of her birth. Here was also born Dr Zachary Williams, who invented the means for discovering the longitude by magnetism. Dr. Williams was also the father of Miss Williams, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, of whom the great lexicographer spoke so affectionately. Rosemarket church is entered by descending steps, and previous to its restoration steps also descended from the nave to the chancel. There are very remarkable double hagioscopes in the church, and outside there is a cross which probably rested on a tomb in the interior.

The font is Norman, and of the same type as those at St. Twinnells and at Castle Martin, in the neighbourhood of Pembroke. The

ground plan of the church consists of a nave, chancel, and north transept. The building belongs to the smaller type of Pembroke-shire church, without any bell-tower.

*Circa* 1145, the three barons; William, son of Haion, Robert, son of Godebert, and Richard, son of Tancard, gave to the Hospitallers the whole vill of Rosmarche with, the church, mill and lands, with all their appurtenances and liberties.

David, Bishop of St. David's (1147-76) confirmed to the Brethren the church of Rosmache.

In 1230, Bishop Anselm confirmed the gift of the church of Rosmarthe.

In 1338, the Preceptor of Slebech received from Rosmarket £5 6s. 8d., rent of one water-mill; £2, rent of a fulling-mill; and £24 from the church and glebe-land.

The 1434 list repeats the above particulars of the original donation.

In 1535, the Knights were in receipt of £4 13s. 4d. from their manor of Rosemarkett, and £8 from the church there. William Capriche was vicar "by collation of the Preceptor of Slebech", and his stipend amounted to £4, out of which he had to pay his tithe of 8s.

As to the donors, William, son of Haion, was probably of the same blood as Robert Fitz Hamon, the invader of Glamorgan, and a near relative of William the Conqueror. I find that a certain William, son of Hamon, son of Vitalis, "one of them who came in with the Conqueror", built the church of St. Mary Breden, in Canterbury, as his father, Hamon, had built that of St. Edmund, Ridingate, in the same city.

Robert, son of Godebert, the Fleming of Ros, was, I think, a nephew of Richard Fitz Tancard.

For Richard, son of Tancard the Fleming, see under Garlandeston and Haverfordwest.

(Fenton, p. 197; J. Rogers Rees, in the "Pembroke County Guardian".)

**Burton Church.**—Here there is a remarkable altar-tomb to a Wogan of Boulston, with a slab bearing a cross ragulé and two shields on the top, and the sides decorated with heraldic shields, one bearing the punning device of the sails of a windmill above a cask, meaning mill tun or Milton, the Wogans being lords of Boulston and Milton. The slab on the top of the tomb seems to be of the fourteenth century, and the rest of the tomb of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

On the south side of the chancel is a remarkable series of long narrow lancet windows, which Mr. F. C. Penrose suggested had been made of this form for defensive purposes.

("Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 347.)

**Burton Cromlech.**—This is a fine specimen of a Pembrokeshire Cromlech. The cap-stone is 10 ft. 2 ins. long by 8 ft. 6 ins. wide by 4 ft. 3 ins. thick. The height outside is 10 ft. 6 ins., and inside 5 ft. 3 ins. to 6 ft. 3 ins.

(Rev. E. L. Barnwell in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. iii, p. 126.)

**Williamston.**—The seat of the President, where the party were entertained with grand hospitality.

**Benton Castle.**—A fortress (like Roch Castle) of a subordinate type as compared with the great castles of the Norman and Edwardian periods, erected probably during the turbulent reign of Henry III, and built in spite of the sovereign, rather than with his aid and under the influence of his mareschals. These smaller castles, or peel towers, should be viewed in connection with the general military works of the district, of which they formed only one part. The castle was, no doubt, intended for the defence of the deep inlet from Milford Haven, on the banks of which it is placed.

(G. T. Clark in "Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 82.)

**Langwm Church.**—The building is cruciform in ground plan. Mr. Stephen W. Williams and others spent some time in examining the recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in the north transept. Fenton, without hesitation, states that the figure of the knight is known to represent a member of the Roche family, but Mr. Stephen Williams expressed an equally confident opinion, from evidence on the tomb, that the figure represented a member of the Corbett family; but it is not clear that the Corbetts were ever intimately associated with Pembrokeshire. The knight's figure is clothed in mail, with a shirt of chain, and a cyclas reaching to below the knees, but the bottom parts of which have been broken away. It also had the steel cap called a basinette. These peculiarities enabled Mr. Williams to assign the effigy to a definite date—between 1330 and 1380. The effigy of the female probably represented the knight's lady. The knight's shield had been emblazoned, and some of the plaster upon which the painting was done still remained upon the shield. What appears to be a combined aumbry and piscina is built into the east wall of the north transept. The decoration, with rows of shields, is of a remarkable character, and may have been the work of some local mason of the fifteenth century. Langwm is the headquarters of the oyster industry in Pembrokeshire, and the inhabitants, like many other fishing communities, "keep themselves to themselves," and do not intermarry with the neighbouring people.

("Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 348; Fenton, pp. 147 and 238).

**Johnston Church.**—Here Mr. and Mrs. Carrow had thoughtfully provided tea for the party, but the late hour at which Johnston was reached prevented the members from doing more than taking a

glance at the church before returning to Haverfordwest. Johnston Church is a very good specimen of a structure built partly for religious purposes and partly for defence. It has fortunately escaped the destroying hand of the restoring architect, and consequently still retains many features which are of interest to the archaeologist. There are points of similarity between the construction of Johnston Church and the old farmhouses near St. Davids.

(J. R. Allen in "Arch. Camb.", 4th Series, vol. ix, p. 194.)

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th.—EXCURSION No 2.

**Route.**—Members assembled at 8.30 A.M. in the CASTLE SQUARE, and were conveyed by carriage to ST. DAVID'S (15 miles north-west of Haverfordwest), going by Roch Castle, Brawdy and Whitchurch, and returning by Solva and Newgale.

Total distance, 30 miles.

On the outward journey stops were made at ROCH CASTLE (6 miles north-west of Haverfordwest), BRAWDY ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Roch Castle), and WHITCHURCH (4 miles west of Brawdy and 3 miles east of St. David's).

On arrival at ST. DAVID'S, the Cathedral and adjoining ruins of the College of St. Mary, and the Bishop's Palace, were visited on foot. After luncheon, one party of members visited St. David's Head ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the city of St. David's), whilst another were conducted to the ruins of St. Non's Chapel (1 mile south of St. David's).

On the return journey no stops were made.

LUNCHEON was provided in the National School-Room at 1.30 P.M., and Tea at the Deanery, by kind invitation of the Very Rev. Dean Howell, at 5.30 P.M.

The party left St. David's at 6 P.M.

**Roch Castle and Church.**—Here the Vicar, with Mr. Massey (Cuffern), and others awaited the party. The Vicar had brought with him a number of old documents of interest, and the plate belonging to Roch and Nolton Churches; and Mr. Massey showed a stone which had recently been found in Roch churchyard bearing sculptured figures. Roch Castle was examined by some of the party. This castle is said to have been built by Adam de Rupe, founder of Pill Priory. Mr. G. T. Clark, who accompanied the Association here in 1864, thought the castle might date from the reign of Henry III, or early in the following one. The bonding stones in the tower show that the projected building was never completed. The Tudor windows are evidently later additions. About the middle of February, 1644, the castle was garrisoned by the Royalists, under Lord Carbery, and two days after the fall of Pill

Fort the garrison was summoned and they surrendered. Captain Francis Edwardes, of Summer Hill, hard by, was in command of the castle. It was at this time owned by the Walters family, this family being connected with the Barlows, who were strong Royalists. After its surrender it was apparently garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops, as we read that on a Sunday night in the month of July following, Colonel Charles Gerard recaptured the castle, taking as booty 500 head of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

(G. T. Clark in "Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 351; and Rev. J. Tombs in "Arch. Camb.", 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 361.)

**Brawdy Church and Inscribed Stones.**—There are two distinct types of churches in Pembrokeshire, namely: (1) those in the southern and English part of the county, distinguished by their high military towers, cavernous interiors with pointed barrel vaulting, and tunnel-like hagioscopes having exterior roofs separate from those of the other parts of the building; and (2) those in the northern and Welsh part of the county, which are much smaller and simpler, and have a bell-gable instead of a tower. Brawdy Church belongs to the latter class, but it is a good example. There is a bell-gable at the west end, and a second bell-cote for the sanctus bell over the east wall of the nave. The ground plan consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a south aisle opening into both the nave and the chancel. When the south aisle was added, instead of making a proper arcade between it and the nave, only a single arch was pierced through the south wall of the nave, and one of the original south windows on the west side of this arch was left as it was, and now looks like a hole knocked in the wall separating the nave from the aisle. The arches are all pointed, and quite devoid of mouldings. In the north wall of the chancel is one of the smallest windows in the Principality: a lancet with cusped top. The font is of the Norman cushion-capital pattern so common in Pembrokeshire. It is a remarkable fact that, although the greater part of the fonts throughout the county are Norman, with one or two rare exceptions none of the architectural details of the churches is earlier in date than the thirteenth century. Through the good offices of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and with the co-operation of the proprietors, the two inscribed stones from Caswilia, and a third from Rickardston Hall, have been released from doing duty as gateposts, and have been once more placed in a consecrated burial-ground at Brawdy. An efficient Ancient Monuments Act will be an unnecessary luxury for Pembrokeshire, even if such a measure is ever passed, as the landed proprietors and the inhabitants of the county generally are taking steps to protect their antiquities without the aid of a Government that "cares for none of these things". The inscriptions on the Caswilia stones have already been read satisfactorily as *VENDO GNE* and *MAQUI QUAGTE*, but Prof. J. Rhys, who was present, made out one or two more letters on the Rickardston Hall stone after *BRIACI*

FILI than he had previously been able to decipher. The second name had a v near the beginning, and a c or g and an i at the end, suggesting some such name as EVOLENGI as a possibility.

The northern set of the chancel of this church is said to typify the inclination of Christ's head on the cross. Dr. Schwarz, correlating the circumstance with the fact that certain churches in Germany have chancels similarly set to the northward, is inclined to accept this example as "proof of the civilizing influence of the Flemish colonists", but it is not understood that the Flemings of Pembrokeshire had any influence north of Brawdy brook. The church is dedicated to St. David, but the Welsh name of the parish, "Breideth", has been thought to be connected with Sant Ffraed. Seeing that the churches were oriented according to the position of the sun in the eastern horizon on the day of the Saint to whom the church was to be dedicated, and that St. Bridget's Day falls on the 1st of February, and St. David's Day on the 1st of March, and the difference in the position of the sun when rising on these days is 13 degrees, and that the chancel sets to the northward about 13 degrees, there may be some ground for assuming that the chancel is built on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St. David, and that the present nave was added thereto and dedicated to St. Bridget.

(*Brawdy Church*.—Fenton, p. 40.)

(*Caswilia Inscribed Stones now at Brawdy*.—Prof. J. O. Westwood in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. i, p. 48; Prof. J. Rhys in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. xii, p. 183.)

(*Richardston Hall Inscribed Stone, now at Brawdy*.—Prof. J. Rhys in "Arch. Camb.", 5th Series, vol. xiv, p. 329.)

**Whitchurch.**—At Whitchurch was shown the base of a Calvary Cross, around which it was customary to carry the dead before burial in the churchyard.

**St. David's Cathedral and Bishop's Palace.**—On arrival at St. David's the party were conducted through the cathedral by Chancellor Davey, who gave an interesting account of the architectural history of the building and the sepulchral monuments it contains. It would be quite out of place here to attempt to describe it, however briefly. The sepulchral monuments especially are worthy of more serious consideration than they have hitherto received. The attention of the members was particularly directed to the inscribed and ornamented stones of pre-Norman date now preserved in the cathedral. Amongst these were the "Gurmarc" and three other stones with ornamental crosses brought from Pen Arthur, and the sepulchral slab of Hed and Isac, sons of Abraham, who was Bishop of St. David's in A.D. 1076, an extremely rare example of a monument of this period with a well-ascertained date. We know of no Gothic building where the evolution of the Early English pointed style from the round-arched Norman style can be better studied than at St. David's. Here every step in the development of the Early English

capital carved with foliage from the Norman cushion capital can be clearly seen; the dog-tooth moulding can be traced back to the chevron, and the architectural revolution which took place during the last twenty years of the twelfth century and the beginning of the thirteenth century is brought before the imagination so vividly that the massive Norman piers seem to be in the act of springing upwards like the stems of some tree of rapid growth, and the arches changing before our eyes from the traditional semicircular shape inherited from the builders of Diocletian's palace at Spalato, throwing off the yoke of tradition once for all, and carrying the whole structure heavenwards.

(*St. David's Cathedral*.—Fenton, p. 59; Jones and Freeman's "History of St. David's," "Arch. Camb.," 2nd Series, vol. xiii, p. 67; 4th Series, vol. v, p. 289; "The Builder," December 3rd, 1892; "The Building News," June 2nd, 1882.)

(*Inscribed and Sculptured Stones in St. David's Cathedral*.—Prof. J. O. Westwood in "Arch. Camb.," 3rd Series, vol. ii, p. 50; 5th Series, vol. v, p. 43; 5th Series, vol. ix, p. 78; and "Lapidarium Walliæ," pls. 50, 57, 63 and 65.)

**St. David's Head.**—It has long been known that the extreme point of St. David's Head was cut off the land by great ramparts enclosing hut circles within; but in the course of the Archæological Survey of the county, Mr. H. W. Williams, of Solva, and Mr. Henry Owen made the important discovery that a very much larger area is enclosed by another rampart of stone half a mile long, running from Porth Melgan to Porth-llong, showing that there must have been a settlement here of the same people who built the great pre-historic towns on Moel Trigarn and Carn Vawr, near Strumble Head.

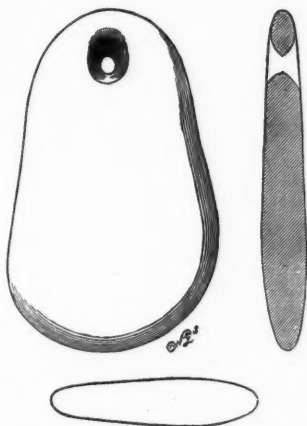
(Jones and Freeman's "History of St. David's"; "Arch. Camb.," 3rd Series, vol. x, p. 352; 3rd Series, vol. 3rd Series, vol. xi, p. 283; 4th Series, vol. iii, p. 143; 4th Series, vol. vi, p. 85)

**St. Non's Chapel and Well.**—Nothing remains now but the ruined walls of the Chapel of St. Non, the mother of St. David. There is an incised cross of early type amongst the ruins.

(Jones and Freeman's "History of St. David's"; Prof. J. O. Westwood in "Lapidarium Walliæ," pl. 63.)

## Archaeological Notes and Queries.

**DRILLED AMULET FROM CEFN TWM BACH.**—The amulet here illustrated was found under the corner foundation stone of an old inn called Cefn Twm Bach, or "Little Tom's Boat", near the ferry over the Wye, and near where the Eswood bridge now stands. It was forwarded for illustration and description by Mr. John Williams Vaughan, of Velinnewydd, Talgarth, Breconshire, in the spring of 1897.



Drilled Amulet of Indurated Ferruginous Clay from "Cefn Twm Bach"  
Inn, on the Wye. Actual size.

"Little Tom's Boat" inn is of some slight historic interest, as Prince Llewelyn, the last native Prince of Wales, is supposed, according to legend, to have crossed the Wye by the ford there, when on his way from Aberechw to Cefn-y-bad, near Builth, where he met his death. The old inn, it appears, had got into such a dilapidated state that it was found necessary to take it down and rebuild it from the foundation, and during the work of demolition this talisman was found embedded under the corner foundation stone.

The amulet was sent as stone, and the substance is certainly as hard as stone, and is stone-like in appearance. The material is, however, indurated ferruginous clay; it is of chocolate colour; Indian red when the surface is scraped away; the actual size is shown in the illustration: it is somewhat unskillfully drilled from

both sides for suspension. That it was once really used as a suspended amulet is certain, for the upper part near the perforation is worn and smoothened by the cord. The ovate form of the amulet was secured by rubbing and smoothing; and notwithstanding its long rest under the foundation stone, it still possesses a slight glaze brought about by long handling. One side of the relic was badly scratched by the mason who found it, in an attempt to make out what it was, before it reached Mr. Vaughan's hands. Its weight is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  dwt. No indurated clay of the kind of which the amulet is made seems to be known in the neighbourhood of the inn.

This perforated stone was doubtlessly built into the foundation as a charm against evil: the idea is analagous with that of placing coins in a foundation, which again is a survival under a different

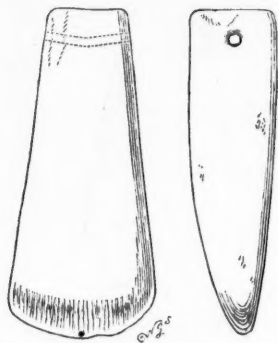


Fig. 2.—Amulet of Drilled Hornstone from Egypt. Actual Size.

form of the practice of immolating a human being or one of the lower animals at a foundation. The beautiful deep red colour of the substance doubtlessly led to its selection, as something new, strange, and beautiful for drilling. Beautiful pebbles, stones with natural holes, and fossils were esteemed as amulets, and kept in houses in past times as charms against lightning, witches, and all the evils, real or supposititious, pertaining to man and beast. In the western islands of Scotland ammonites were believed to possess magical properties; and I may say in passing that on some recent alterations (including the demolition of a wall) being made at the east end of the church of the town in which I live—Dunstable—a large ammonite was found built into the foundation. Popular tradition says that the original church of Dunstable was built on a hill to the west of the town, and that the stones were removed by magic to the present site.

Whilst writing of amulets, I may be excused for referring to one

in my own possession. It was given to me by the late Rev. E. L. Barnwell, who had kept it in a drawer with other oddities for many years, and had never paid any attention to it, apparently not knowing or caring anything whatever about it. He said that, long ago, it was given to him by a friend, who brought it from Egypt, and he could remember nothing more. That it came from Egypt is certain, as there are one or two Egyptian examples of the same class and size in the British Museum, Bloomsbury.

The Egyptian amulet is made of hornstone, and is shining black in colour. Its weight is  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. 1 dwt. It has been seen by my friend, Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell, who has made a study of Egyptian antiquities, and he says that this object not only looks like a small stone chisel, but it really is one, and probably of Egyptian Neolithic age. If this decision be accepted, it seems probable that some ancient Egyptian found this polished black chisel, long after such objects had fallen into disuse and been forgotten. Being strange, well-formed and beautiful, he esteemed it as a talisman, and had it finely drilled at the thicker end for suspension.

It will be noticed that the Welsh example is somewhat in the form of a flat polished celt or chisel with the cutting edge downwards, as in the Egyptian example. Stone celts have commonly been esteemed as amulets.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

---

FLAKES OF ANDESITE LAVA FROM LLANDEILO.—In the spring of last year Mr. John Williams Vaughan forwarded three worked flakes of hard Andesite lava, or pumice, found in an old pond or Alder bed just below the Skreen house in the parish of Llandilo, in the county of Radnor. Mr. Vaughan was having the dead wood cleared away prior to making a duck pond, when he picked up these flakes himself—which he took to be flint—on the hard bottom of the excavation under peaty material, a foot deep. Two of the flakes are here illustrated of the actual size, chiefly on account of the material from which they are made: for as far as I know, this hard silicious lava has not hitherto been recorded as one of the substances which was used in past times for implement making, although basalt was frequently used. Andesite lava, although common in some parts of Wales, does not occur naturally at Llandeilo, the stone there being Upper Silurian. Near Builth, some seven miles off, igneous rocks occur.

Fig. 1 illustrates the two sides and edge of one of the simple flakes: there is a well-marked cone of percussion at A, C; and a concavity answering to a similar cone belonging to a detached flake at B, D.

In the example illustrated in Fig. 2, an attempt seems to have

been made to secure a point; and, as will be seen from the illustration, there are numerous facets on both sides.

The natural colour of Andesite lava is black or greyish-black: the

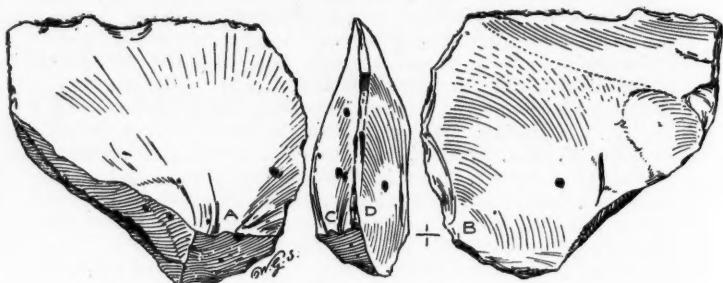


Fig. 1.—Flake of Andesite Lava. Actual size.

trimmed examples from Llandeilo have changed colour with age since the flaking was done; the simple flake is now grey-whitish;

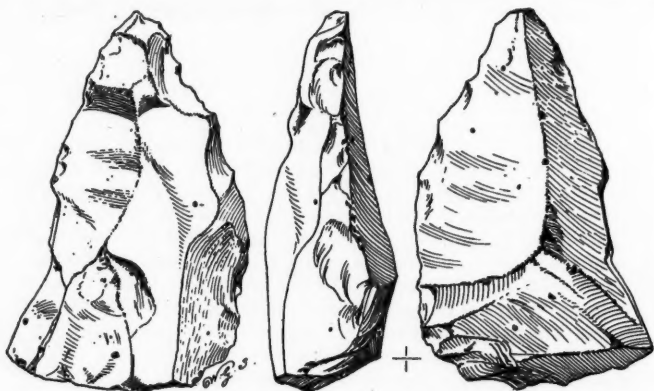
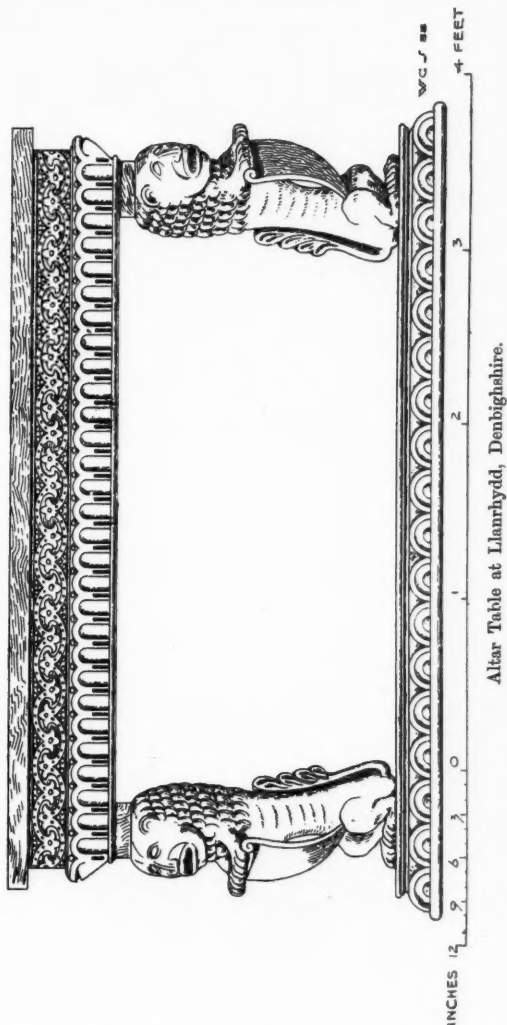


Fig. 2.—Rudely-flaked Andesite Lava. Actual size.

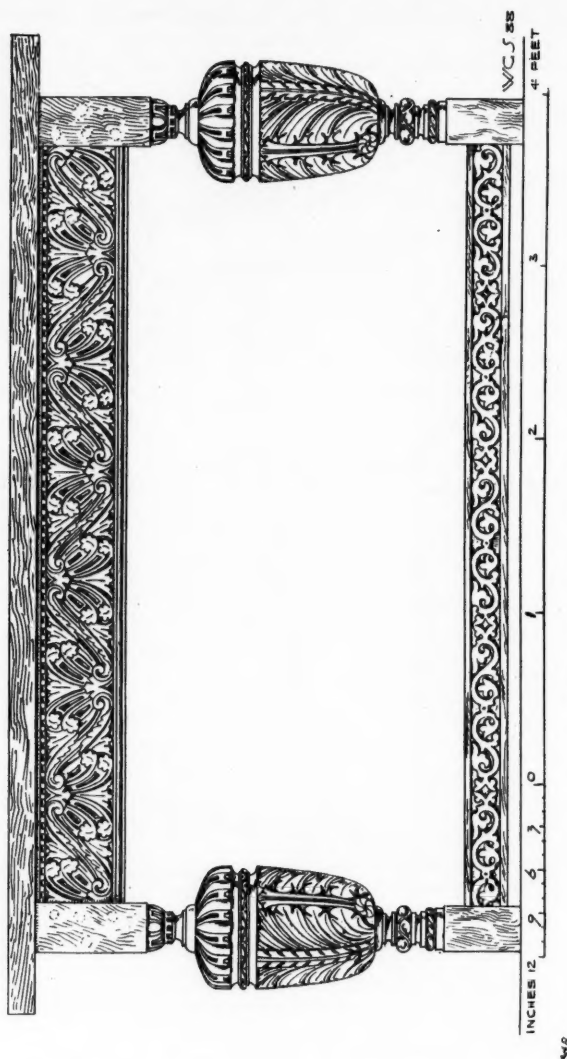
the pointed example is dull buff-grey-whitish: the small black dots on the illustrations represent the minute air-cavities of the lava.

WORTHINGTON G SMITH.

NOTES ON ALTAR-TABLES.—The two altar-tables here illustrated

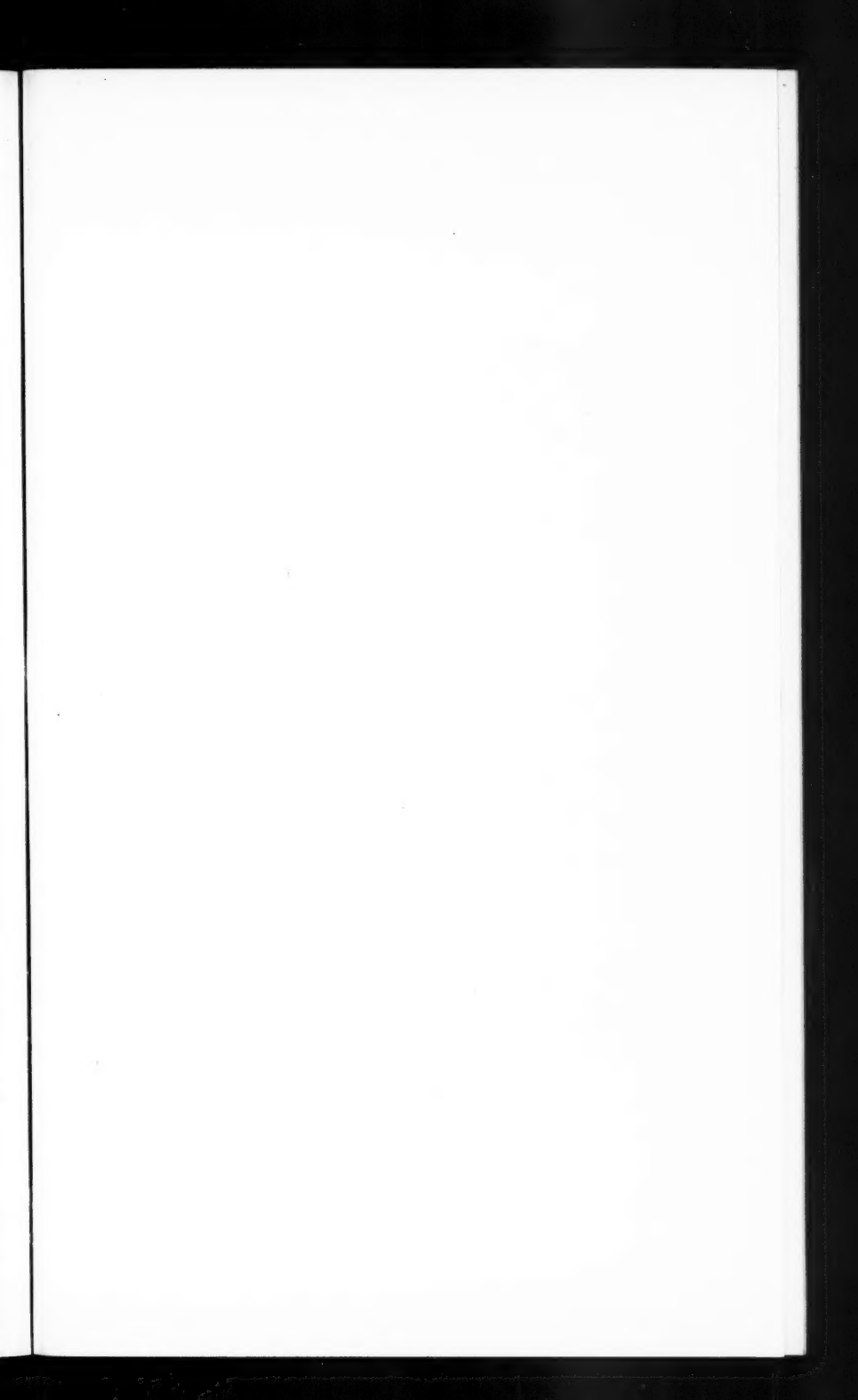


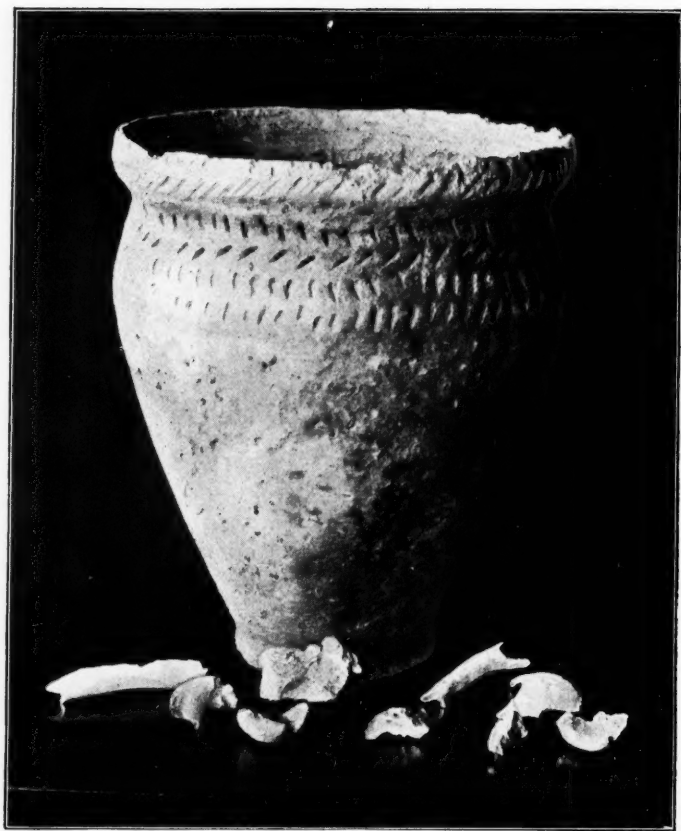
are of a type that is not altogether uncommon in Wales, and which was introduced when the stone altars were destroyed at the period



Altar Table at Bodfari, Denbighshire.

of the Reformation. Both are very interesting examples of Tudor  
woodwork, and resemble the domestic furniture of that age. There





Cinerary Urn, found in a Tumulus at Rhinderston,  
Pembrokeshire.

(From a Photograph by Messrs. Bowen & Son, Haverfordwest.)

are also similar interesting examples still left in some of the Welsh churches, and I lately saw a particularly good one at Llangathen church, in Carmarthenshire. At the time these altar-tables were made, there must have been a considerable number of local artizans with a very excellent knowledge of drawing and design, and able to execute good wood-carving.

At this period were also produced the very handsome bedsteads and oak carved chests with which the houses of the Welsh gentry were so liberally supplied, and in some remote districts they may yet be found amongst the possessions of the farmers and peasantry. Of late years a demand has sprung up for ancient carved oak furniture, so that much of it has been exported out of the country, and large quantities despatched to America. It is now a rare thing to find amongst the Welsh farmers and peasantry any old carved bedsteads and chests, and the ancient-altar tables in the churches have been allowed to fall into decay, or have been replaced by the modern stock patterns of the "Ecclesiastical Universal Provider".

Sept. 13th, 1897.

S. W. WILLIAMS, F.S.A.

---

SEPULCHRAL URN FOUND AT RHINDERSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The urn containing cremated bones was found in the spring of 1875 in a tumulus or mound situated on Rhinderston farm in the parish of Hayscastle.

Stones for the road in the parish had been obtained from the mound for some years, and no thought of its being a burial-place ever existed until attention was directed to it by some tourists, supposed to be Oxford students, on their way to St. David's, observing among the stones placed in the dépôts by the roadside some pieces of broken pottery; and, after some inquiry, the tourists were taken to the mound, when they stated great care should be taken in digging, if persevered in, as no doubt it was a burial tumulus, and contained urns. The digging for stones ceased, as another quarry on the same property was opened for the purpose. In 1875, the road contractors required some flags to cover a road gutter; and knowing that there were some to be obtained in the mound, searched for them, when they found the urn, having a flag on each side of it and one covering it, small stones surrounding them, and charcoal cinders. No stones have been obtained from there since 1875. It is believed one in a good state had been found, and quietly taken to Renaway, as it was thought money might have been in it.

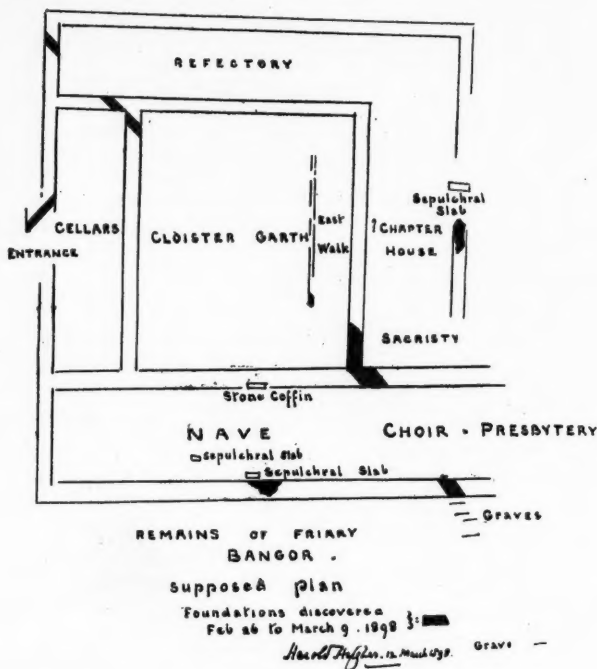
The field is called Parc-y-tump, and the adjoining field is called Holywell, from its containing a fine spring of water, said in times past to be efficacious in affections of the eyes, and parties from a distance were known to have come for the water. The urn is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ins. high, and  $9\frac{3}{4}$  ins. wide at the top.

Aug. 26th, 1897.

MRS. R. JAMES.

DISCOVERIES ON THE FRIAR'S ESTATE, BANGOR.—With the view of laying out the Friar's Estate, Bangor, for building purposes, new roads are at present in course of construction.

During the last fortnight the remains of certain conventual buildings have been discovered. The workmen in excavating trenches for laying sewers have cut through the foundations of several walls.



Mr. P. Shearson Gregory, from whose plans the roads are being laid out, has most kindly given me every facility for examining, measuring, and noting the positions of all remains as they are brought to light.

The ancient buildings lie close to the old beach at a considerable distance from Friar's School, on the site of which, some few years ago, several most interesting sepulchral slabs were discoursed.

Although the sewer trenches only cut through the ancient foundations at a few points, we have been able to form an idea of the general plan of the conventual buildings and the positions of the respective parts.

Our facts are so meagre that the arrangement of our plan can only be regarded as tentative until further remains are brought to light.

Unfortunately, in sinking the trenches, the foundations of all ancient walls were destroyed immediately the workmen came across them.

We consider the church to have occupied a position south of the conventual buildings. A stone coffin has been found on the north, and two sepulchral slabs on the south side, within the walls we assign to the nave of the church.

Several graves have been discovered outside, south of the church.

The cloister-garth we consider to have been situated north of the nave.

There appears to have been an entrance through the buildings on the west of the cloisters.

The sacristy probably occupied a position immediately north of the choir, with the chapter-house beyond. The dormitory would have been in an upper floor.

The refectory, in all likelihood, occupied the space north, and the cellars that, west of the cloister-garth.

A sepulchral slab has been found at a distance considerably to the north of the church.

The foundation walls are composed, for the most part, of large sea-boulders.

Mr. Gregory is preparing a plan showing the positions of all finds.

We hope, later on, to send a full report of all discoveries to the Editor of *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

March 13th, 1898.

HAROLD HUGHES, Bangor.

---

ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1898 AT LUDLOW.—This meeting will take place on August 8th and four following days, under the presidency of Lord Windsor.

## Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE BLAZON OF EPISCOPACY: BEING THE ARMS BORNE BY, OR ATTRIBUTED TO, THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH AN ORDINARY OF THE COATS DESCRIBED, AND OF OTHER EPISCOPAL ARMS. By the Rev. W. K. RILAND BEDFORD, M.A., Brasenose College. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with one thousand illustrations. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1897.

THE first issue of this work was published nearly forty years ago, and the present edition not only carries it down to the present day, but it contains "numerous corrections and additions derived from a constant examination of seals and documents during that period, as well as from notes kindly contributed by the late Mr. Spencer Perceval and other eminent authorities on heraldry". It is also enriched by the "addition of an Ordinary, which will make the new edition much more useful as a book of historical reference, as it will enable those who see any coat-of-arms easily to ascertain the name of the bearer; and will assist members of families connected with the episcopate to trace their relationship or descent". A local illustration of great interest is supplied in the case of "John Trefnant, or Trevenant<sup>1</sup> (Bishop of Hereford), 1389-1404, buried in Cathedral", whose arms are given as: "*or*, within a bordure engrailed *azure*, three lions' heads erased *gules*". Now these are the arms of Alo ap Rhiwallon, twelfth in descent from Jestyn ap Gwrgant, Lord of Glamorgan, and himself the head of the first of the Five Plebeian Tribes, who lived at Trefnant, in Caereinion; so that both by his name and his arms, depicted on his monument in Hereford Cathedral, he may be claimed as one of the Montgomeryshire Worthies. We turn to "David ap Owen (Bishop of St. Asaph), 1503-1513, buried in Cathedral", and find *or*, a lion rampant *gules*. "Pedigree Sir T. Phillips". This is the "ruddy lion ramping in gold" of the Cynvynian Princes of Powys, which was quartered on the shield of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth, and so confirms the bishop's descent from the stock of Llwydiarth, as

<sup>1</sup> "John Trevenant, LL.D., Canon of St. Asaph and Lincoln, was provided to the See of Lichfield by the Pope's Bull, May 6th, 1389, and consecrated October 16th, 1389. Will dated March 21st, 1403; proved 23rd March, 1404. Buried in St. Anne's Chapel in Lichfield Cathedral". *B. Willis*, who also gives another John Trefnant *alias* Howell, Prebendary of Hereford, October 29th, 1399. The See of Lichfield above should be "Hereford": there was no Bishop Trevenant at the former See.

described by Gwilym Egwad, in his "Awdl i Ddafydd ap Owain Abad Ystrad Marchell", as "Brigog o'r Celynin", i.e., branching from Celynin.—*Mont. Coll.*, xii, 32. We turn next to "Robert Morgan (Bishop of Bangor), 1666-1673, buried in Cathedral. *Gules* (or, Browne Willis), a lion rampant *argent* (*sable*, B. W.), *Cole*".<sup>1</sup> This doubt is one which the Powysland Club ought to be able to solve, inasmuch as the bishop was the third son of Richard Morgan, of Fronfraith, who represented the borough of Montgomery in the Parliament of 1592. Of Thomas Davyes (so the author spells it) of St. Asaph, 1562-1573, he writes: "Buried at Church of Aber-gwilli" (which relates to his predecessor, Richard Davies, the translator with William Salesbury of the Prayer Book and the New Testament into Welsh), and gives as alternative arms, or, a lion rampant *azure* (Clive's *Ludlow*)." But Clive gives this as one of the four quarterings. We notice that Francis Godwin (Bishop of Llandaff, 1601, Hereford, 1617-33), had a Welsh motto: "Ascre lan diogel (e)i pherchen" (Secure is he who has a good conscience), in compliment probably to his first See. Both the episcopal and the family arms are given in the case of the eminent translator of the Bible into Welsh, William Morgan, Bishop of Llandaff, 1595; St. Asaph, 1601.

We have said enough to show how extremely painstaking Mr. Bedford has been in gathering his material from all available sources; and this work will be found most useful in identifying the relationship of families and portraits, of which the originals have been forgotten. Thus an unknown portrait in the Principal's Lodge at Jesus College, Oxford, was at once identified by the shield of arms in the corner as that of Herbert Westfaling, Bishop of Hereford, a great benefactor to the College. This feature of its usefulness is much enhanced by the engravings of the shields, which form the second portion of the book; and by the very complete "Ordinary of Episcopal Arms" which follows. A full "Index" makes it most handy for reference, and we thank Mr. Bedford cordially for his very serviceable and helpful work.

D. R. T.

---

WELSH FOLK-LORE: A COLLECTION OF THE FOLK-TALES AND LEGENDS OF NORTH WALES. By the Rev. ELIAS OWEN, F.S.A. Oswestry: Woodall, Minshall and Co.

THE author of this work has here brought together a large collection of popular folk-tales and superstitions, the produce of many years' intercourse with all sorts and conditions of Welsh men and women. As he himself observes, Welsh folk-lore is almost

<sup>1</sup> On a monument in the parish church, St. Asaph, to Anna, daughter of the Bishop and wife of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Cefn, the impaled arms are *gu.*, lion rampant regardant *sa.*

inexhaustible, though it may be questioned whether the supply will not dry up with the departure from the scene of the present—or perhaps the next—generation. All the more welcome, therefore, is this volume, and we are gratified to learn that it is to be speedily followed by another, to be devoted to holy wells and their cult. As it is, Mr. Owen presents us with by far the most complete collection of Welsh folk-imaginings upon the phenomena of animate and inanimate nature that has hitherto been published. Fairy tales, properly so-called—that is, the stories of the doings of beings of supernatural origin and powers with the children of men—form, as will be conceived, the largest, though by no means the most important or most interesting, portion of the volume. The legend of the fairy of Van lake is the best-known story of this class: it is given by Mr. Owen with several curious variants.

Welsh folk-lore is rich in tales and superstitions concerning birds and beasts. The romantic nature of the country, acting upon the highly imaginative temperament of the people, has woven many beautiful fancies around their outdoor pursuits; it is, however, strange to find that physical phenomena appear to have made but slight impression upon the imagination of the Cymry.

A further section of this work is occupied by stories in which the inhabitants of the nether world are the principal performers. "In the Principality", says Mr. Owen, "the Devil occupies a prominent position in the foreground of Welsh folk-lore." This is true, but we are not quite sure that the personage in question and his satellites have not received a considerable "lift-up" within comparatively modern times. There is no doubt that the idea of embodied spirits of evil and mischief going to-and-fro seeking whom they can delude, is one that has always been present to Welshmen, as to men of every other country. But the stories told of those dæmonic powers smack very much of the condition of mind produced by the religious movement of the eighteenth century; such especially are the widely-spread class of tales about the devil's prowess at games of cards, or of his enticements to the breaking of the Sabbath. Those relating to his dealings with spots intended for sacred uses, and the acts of exorcism requisite for his banishment, are of a different character, and probably, as Mr. Owen conjectures, point to "an antagonism of beliefs more ancient than the Christian faith".

Our space will not permit us to give extracts of our author's style, or of his pleasant presentation of the many examples of legend and folk-tale he has brought within easy compass. Our main objection to the book is its absence of classification of the different stories according to the historic or pre-historic periods to which the fundamental elements of each would severally relegate them.

The time for this has perhaps not yet come. At any rate, Mr. Owen has contented himself with the humbler but possibly more necessary part of chronicler of Welsh folk-lore, and in this he has achieved decided success.